"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, warmer, winds southerly.

COPYRIGHTED, 1898, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,104. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.10; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅝c; cash cotton, 6½c.

CONGRESS.—The methods to be engaged for the taking of the next census were discussed in the Senate. Some members favored the civil service restrictions in the appointment of the census employes, while others declared it was unnecessary to proceed with such strict requirements. The House discussed the bill establishing the right of volunteer soldiers engaged in the present war to vote in Congressional elections.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—More riots have occurred in Belfast, Nationalists attacking Orangemen in the streets. Representatives of the principal steamship lines held a conference in London with a view to deciding on a traffic agreement. They failed to come to terms. Count Posadowsky-Wehmer defined the issues in the forthcoming elections for the German Reichstag.—Page 7.

Page 1.

James P. McDonald, head of the J. P. McDonald Company, yesterday expressed unqualified approval of the reported decision of the Government in favor of a Summer campaign in Cuba. He said that the experience of the company with a large force of men in Jamaica, where the climatic conditions are the same, showed that the campaign would involve scant risk to the troops, as far as their health is concerned.

Page 3.

The tests of the Holland submarine torpedo boat were continued yesterday. Several brief trips were made under water.

Gov. Black, it is understood, will visit President McKinley in a few days and again request the appointment of Gens. McCoskry Butt, Robert Shaw Oliver, Peter C. Doyle, and George Moore Smith as Brigadier Generals in the volunteer army.

The refusal of a Captaincy in the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment to ex-Alderman F. A. Ware is resented by Gen. Butterfield and the Executive Committee of Lafayette Post, and Gen. McCoskry Butt will be requested to return Mr. Ware's enlistment papers.

Page 4.

Miss Evangeline E. Whitney of the Brooklyn Public Schools was elected an Associate Superintendent of the borough despite the well-known opposition of Mayor Van Wyck to such a course.

All the New York, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut volunteer regiments assigned to coast defense duty will be broken up. The companies have been ordered to various posts in the Department of the East.

Page 5.

At the Gravesend race track yesterday Cleophus won the Patchogue Stakes, Geisha the Gazelle Stakes, and Whiplash, Nuto, Alpen, and Thomas Cat the other races.

The Chicagos defeated the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday by a score of 3 to 0. The Brooklyns defeated the Clevelands in an interesting ten-inning game.

Ephraim Connelly, a boy living at Somers Point, N. J., was found dead in the woods there yesterday, having been strangled to death. Philip O'Mara, a wandering musician, who was charged with the crime, narrowly escaped lynching.

Freemasons from all parts of the State, representing the 743 lodges in the jurisdiction, crowded the Masonic Temple yesterday in attendance on the one hundred and seventeenth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

Page 9.

A large number of decisions were handed down by the Board of Classification yesterday on disputed tariff points.

Page 12.

The bedstead factory of O. E. A. Wiessner, in Brooklyn, was damaged by fire to the extent of $30,000.

Mayor Van Wyck has written a curt letter to Alexander E. Orr declining to serve on the committee to adjust Manhattan Company rentals.

The will of Mrs. Ruby Tilden Paine, niece of the late Samuel J. Tilden, was admitted to probate yesterday. A long fight among the Tilden heirs is probable.

Charles Zanoli, the barber, convicted of grand larceny for swindling the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was sentenced yesterday to nine years and three months in State prison.

Receivers have been appointed for the Arkell Publishing Company and the Judge Publishing Company in proceedings for voluntary dissolution of the corporations. The combined liabilities are about $1,500,000.

Robert Dyas, a law student employed by Evarts, Choate & Beaman, was arrested yesterday and confessed that he had stolen a strong box belonging to a lawyer's client, and which contained valuable jewelery and a letter of credit for $50,000.

Suit has been brought in the Supreme Court to determine whether the widow of a Cuban who resided in Cuba is to be regarded as a Spanish subject, and as such has not, owing to the war, lost her title to collect the insurance on her husband's life.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday officially ended the city debt-limit scare by reauthorizing the issue of bonds for public improvements. On the motion of President of the Council Guggenheimer an item of $2,100,000 for the new Hall of Records was stricken from the list, Mr. Guggenheimer and Mayor Van Wyck holding that the contract was illegal.

John Alexander of 340 West Fifty-fifth Street has complained to the Board of Health that a rooster which lives on the premises of the West Side Athletic Club, at 337 West Fifty-fourth Street, has caused him much loss of sleep through its incessant crowing. An officer will try to obtain evidence against the disturber.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Business troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is relatively high on the Atlantic Coast and on the Rocky Mountain plateau. It is low throughout the central valleys and the West Gulf States. The barometer has fallen slightly in the northern Rocky Mountain districts and the lake regions. Showers have occurred in the Mississippi Valley and on the Rocky Mountain slope. The weather will continue fair in the Atlantic States, with slowly rising temperature. Showers are indicated for the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, probably with thunder storms. The weather will be generally fair in the Rocky Mountain districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	53	57	60
6 A. M.	51	57	62
9 A. M.	55	65	68
12 M.	55	72	76
4 P. M.	53	74	77
6 P. M.	54	73	76
9 P. M.	54	67	72
12 P. M.	53	67	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....70¼
Weather Bureau.....66½
Corresponding date 1897.....53½
Corresponding date for last 20 years.....67

The maximum temperature was 75 degrees, at 11 A. M., and the minimum 55 degrees, at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 88 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 52 per cent.

SANTIAGO GUNS ARE SILENCED

Admiral Sampson Reports on His Bombardment.

SPANISH LOSSES SEVERE

Many Killed and Wounded in the Forts and on Warships.

AMERICANS UNINJURED

Troops Reported to Have Made a Landing and Defeated a Spanish Force.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Shortly after 7 o'clock this evening information confirmatory of the dispatches concerning the bombardment of the fortifications of Santiago reached the Navy Department. It came in the form of a cablegram from Admiral Sampson, and was made public in the following bulletin:

"Secretary of the Navy:

"Bombarded forts at Santiago 7:30 to 10 A. M. to-day, June 6. Silenced works quickly without injury of any kind, though within 2,000 yards. SAMPSON."

While the officials of the Navy Department declined to say definitely whether the bulletin contained all the information given in Admiral Sampson's cablegram, there is reason to believe that it did not. The officials refused to discuss the subject or to vouchsafe further information than was posted on the bulletin board. Only one additional point was elicited by questioning. That was that the cablegram contained no information about the landing of either land forces or marines.

The information received from Admiral Sampson was evidently quite satisfactory to the naval authorities. While they declined to discuss either the reasons for or the probable consequences of the bombardment, they were thoroughly satisfied with the results accomplished. It is pretty well understood that the bombardment was for the purpose of paving the way either for the landing of troops or actually to cover the landing of marines and the few troops presumably already there.

Dispatches received from Spanish sources to-night indicate that a landing was effected either during or immediately after the bombardment. This is regarded by naval authorities as entirely reasonable. It is not believed that Admiral Sampson, after having silenced the forts, would leave them to be rehabilitated by the enemy. It is deemed likely that he landed a sufficient force of marines to hold the ground he had gained and to make preparations for the landing of the regular forces upon their arrival.

ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE.

Reports from Kingston and Cape Haitien of the Victory of the American Fleet.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 7.—The American fleet yesterday morning engaged the Spanish batteries defending the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and, after a three hours' bombardment, silenced nearly all the forts, destroyed several earthworks, and rendered the Estrella and Cayo Smith batteries, the two principal fortifications, useless.

The fleet formed in double column, six miles off Morro Castle, at 6 o'clock in the morning, and steamed slowly 3,000 yards off shore, the Brooklyn leading, followed by the Marblehead, Texas, and Massachusetts, and turned westward. The second line, the New York leading, with the New Orleans, Yankee, Iowa, and Oregon following, turned eastward. The Vixen and the Suwanee were far out on the left flank watching the riflemen on shore. The Dolphin and the Porter did similar duty on the right flank.

The line headed by the New York attacked the new earthworks near Morro Castle. The Brooklyn column took up a station opposite the Estrella and Catalina batteries and the new earthworks along the shore. The Spanish batteries remained silent. It is doubtful whether the Spaniards were able to determine the character of the movement, owing to the dense fog and heavy rain which were the weather features yesterday morning.

The Iowa Opens Fire.

Suddenly the Iowa fired a twelve-inch shell, which struck the base of the Estrella battery and tore up the works. Instantly firing began from both Rear Admiral Sampson's and Commodore Schley's columns, and a torrent of shells from the ships fell upon the Spanish works. The Spaniards replied promptly, but their artillery work was of a very poor quality, and most of their shots went wide. Smoke settled around the ships in dense clouds, rendering accurate aiming difficult. There was no manoeuvring of the fleet, the ships remaining at their original stations and firing steadily. The squadrons were so close inshore that it was difficult for the American gunners to reach the batteries on the hilltops, but their firing was excellent.

Previous to the bombardment orders were issued to prevent firing on Morro Castle, as the American Admiral had been informed that Lieut. Hobson and the other prisoners of the Merrimac were confined there. In spite of this, however, several stray shots damaged Morro Castle somewhat.

Commodore Schley's line moved closer inshore, firing at shorter range. The Brooklyn and Texas caused wild havoc among the Spanish shore batteries, quickly silencing them. While the larger ships were engaging the heavy batteries the Suwanee and the Vixen closed with the small inshore battery opposite them, raining rapid-fire shots upon it and quickly placing the battery out of the fight.

The Brooklyn closed to 800 yards, and the destruction caused by her guns and those of the Marblehead and Texas became more apparent. In a few minutes the woodwork of the Estrella fort was burning and the battery silenced, firing no more during the engagement. Eastward, the New York and New Orleans silenced the Cayo Smith battery in quick order and then shelled the earthworks located higher up. Later, the practice was not so accurate, owing to the elevation of the guns. Many of the shells, however, landed, and the Spanish gunners retired.

Spanish Guns Silenced.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the firing ceased, the warships turning in order to permit the use of their port batteries. The firing then became a long, reverberating crash of thunder, and the shells raked the Spanish batteries with terrible effect. Fire broke out in the Catalina fort, and the American fleet silenced the Spanish guns there. The firing of the fleet continued until 10 o'clock, when the Spanish fire ceased entirely, and Rear Admiral Sampson hoisted the "cease firing" signal.

Generally, the fire of the fleet was very destructive. Many of the earthworks were knocked to pieces, and the Estrella and Catalina fortifications were so damaged that it is questionable whether they will ever be able to renew any effective work during the war.

Throughout the engagement no American ship was hit and no American injured. If the Spaniards stuck to their guns, and all evidence is to the contrary, their loss must have been heavy.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 7.—The fighting before and in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba continued the greater part of yesterday, from 7:45 A. M. until nearly 11 o'clock. Ten of the American warships maintained a steady and carefully directed fire against El Morro Castle and the batteries at Punta Gorda, Zocapa, and Cincoreales, in addition to bombarding the Spanish fleet in the harbor. The percentage of effective projectiles was very large.

Bombardment Most Destructive.

It appears from the best information obtainable at this place, which is the cable station connected with Santiago de Cuba, that immense damage was inflicted on the enemy. The Spaniards admit that the bombardment from the American fleet was most destructive. About sixteen hundred projectiles are said to have been fired by the American warships, and it seems that the responsive fire from the Spanish forts and ships was scarcely felt at all by the Americans.

The fortifications near the entrance of the harbor are described as being riddled with solid shot and shattered by the explosion of the immense shells fired by the American battleships. The Spanish batteries are understood to have been virtually silenced, and El Morro and the fortifications at Zocapa and Punta Gorda are reported to have been demolished by the three hours' uninterrupted hammering of the American fleet.

The American attack is next said to have been specially directed against Aguadores, a small coast town a little to the east of the entrance of Santiago Bay. The idea of the American Admiral, it appears, was to land troops and siege guns there, after reducing the defenses of the place, and thence make a determined and closer assault upon Santiago de Cuba, which, in view of the present condition of its fortifications, may be expected to yield very soon after the beginning of such an attack. Heavy cannonading was opened upon Aguadores at about midday yesterday.

Heavy Spanish Losses.

The latest advices received here from Spanish sources do not indicate the duration of the fire or whether American troops and siege guns were actually landed at Aguadores. But, from the information obtainable, it cannot be doubted that the net result of Monday's fighting was extremely disastrous as to the Spanish defenses. It is also understood here that the Cuban troops maintained throughout the greater part of yesterday an attack by land on Santiago de Cuba, and the Spanish reports say the garrison lost heavily in killed and wounded.

The Military Commander of Santiago de Cuba acknowledges the following casualties among the land forces: Col. Ordonez, Capt. Sanchez, Lieut. Yrizar of the artillery, and Perez and Garcia, both Spanish officers, severely wounded. The rank of the last two named is not mentioned. The Spaniards also admit the loss of twenty-one infantry soldiers severely wounded, and say only one soldier was killed; but it is believed the losses of the Spaniards were much heavier.

In the naval force, the Spaniards say that the officer who was second in command of the partly dismantled Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes and five sailors and an Ensign were killed. The Spanish sailors wounded, it is asserted, number sixteen men. The loss on the American side, the Santiago de Cuba reports say, is not known. The Spaniards admit that a great deal of damage was inflicted on the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes and they say El Morro Castle shows great, gaping breaches in its walls. It is reported that the Spanish first-class armored cruiser Maria Teresa was sunk by the fire of the American ships.

American Troops Landed.

Later in the day, it appears, a landing of American troops was effected near Baiquiri, some distance east of Aguadores and near the railroad station connecting with Santiago de Cuba. Later an engagement took place between the American force and a column of Spanish troops which had been sent against the landing party. The accounts of the battle obtainable here, being from Spanish sources, do not set forth the result. Therefore it is to be inferred that the Americans were victorious, and that is the belief which prevails here.

It is said that only five hundred American troops were landed at Baiquiri, or possibly at Aguadores, the two places being confused in the reports received here, but it seems to be admitted that the fire of the American soldiers was so effective that the Spaniards were compelled to flee from the fortifications they were defending.

According to the latest direct advices from Santiago de Cuba, dated Monday at midnight, the bombardment which began at 7:45 A. M. yesterday and continued until 10:30 in the morning was resumed for a short time about midnight. It was then believed that the Americans had effected a junction with the insurgents near Baiquiri, some distance east of Aguadores, and near the railway line to Santiago.

TWO SPANISH REPORTS.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

HAVANA, June 7.—Details from Spanish sources of the bombardment yesterday morning of the forts of Santiago de Cuba by the American fleet say the warships of the United States fired about 1,500 projectiles of all kinds. This fire, the Spaniards add, was answered by Morro Castle and the batteries at Zocapa and Punta Gorda. At noon, it is added, another bombardment began against Aguadores, east of Santiago de Cuba, the firing lasting one hour.

Both attacks, the Spaniards assert, were repulsed. Morro Castle is admitted to have been damaged, as was the "exterior headquarters built during time of peace at Cayo Smith," and, in addition, the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes is admitted to have been "slightly damaged."

The Spanish commander at Santiago de Cuba reports that the American fire did not dismount one piece of artillery, and he says that nine of the American vessels "disappeared from sight before dark." The Spanish Army losses, according to the official reports, are one soldier killed and one chief, four officers, and twenty-one soldiers wounded. The Spanish Navy losses are reported to be one chief and five sailors killed, and one officer and twelve sailors wounded. The Spanish version of the affair says "the American losses are considered to be considerable."

Captain General Blanco has congratulated Gen. Linares, the Spanish military commander at Santiago de Cuba, and those who took part in the fighting, saying he will call the attention of the Spanish Government to the "heroism exhibited by all the Spanish forces in such an unequal combat."

MADRID, June 7.—The following official dispatch has been received here from Havana:

"Col. Aldea, commanding a Spanish column, has had some sharp fighting with a body of rebels, who were supporting the landing of an American force near Santiago de Cuba. Two American warships protected the landing party. The result of the operations is not known.

"It is supposed that the renewal of the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba, lasting from 8 to 11 o'clock on Monday morning, was intended to distract the attention of the Spaniards and enable the landing to be effected without molestation."

A later dispatch from Col. Aldea says not one of his soldiers was hit by the American shells, which, he asserts, fell among the insurgents.

The following official dispatch has been received from Admiral Cervera:

"Six American vessels have bombarded the fortifications at Santiago and along the adjacent coast. Six were killed and seventeen were wounded on board the Reina Mercedes; three officers were killed and an officer and seventeen men were wounded among the troops.

"The Americans fired 1,500 shells of different calibre. The damage inflicted upon the batteries of La Zocapa and Morro Castle was unimportant. The barracks at Morro Castle suffered damage. The enemy had noticeable losses."

In the Chamber of Deputies Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, read Admiral Cervera's dispatch and a dispatch from Gen. Blanco, to the effect that Gen. Linares had repulsed an American attempt to effect a landing of troops at Aguadores. The Senate, after hearing Admiral Cervera's dispatch, unanimously resolved to congratulate the army and navy.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—All the dispatches from West Indian points giving accounts of the operations at Santiago have been read with interest at the Navy and War Departments.

Army officers who hope to have the opportunity to win some credit for the army at Santiago are somewhat disquieted by the reports of activity by the fleet before the arrival of the land forces to co-operate with it. With three or four days of such pounding as is reported to have taken place, the batteries and garrison of Santiago will be powerless to resist an attempt to occupy their defenses.

It is plain that the Administration is carrying out a plan to induce the Spaniards to use ammunition every time it can be expended. If the Santiago forts have responded to the shower of shot and shell poured into them by Admiral Sampson, they have so much less ammunition to use later on. The supply for Admiral Sampson will be ceaseless. Every ship that goes to his fleet with supplies will carry projectiles, and there will be no danger that he will run short. It is pointed out at the Navy Department that Admiral Cervera and the defenders of Santiago cannot respond without exposing themselves to the danger of running out at the time they will most need an abundant supply.

Some anxiety is felt here for the security of Lieut. Hobson and his associates in the recent Merrimac exploit. It has been reported that they were imprisoned in Morro Castle, and as the stories of to-day represent that defense as having been badly battered, it is wondered whether the Spanish commander permitted them to be exposed to the fire of the United States ships. The general impression is that Admiral Sampson did not pay any attention to the report that the men were imprisoned in the fortress, but depended upon the Spanish to remove them to a place of safety in case they found that the fort was to be bombarded. Otherwise it would be necessary to revise the good opinion of the Spaniards that was formed upon Admiral Cervera's treatment of them when they were arrested after their escape from the Merrimac.

If the reduction of the forts was part of Admiral Sampson's plan, he could not be deterred from carrying it out because the Spaniards chose to put American prisoners between himself and the American guns. If that savage plan of averting bombardment was resorted to and any damage should come to the prisoners in consequence, the Spanish Admiral would have a rather embarrassing account to settle in case of his capture.

Sampson's attack on the Santiago defenses has brought out one fact very clearly, namely, that he has practically unlimited power as to the time and character of an attack, and that he is unhampered by restrictions from Washington. The exact nature of his orders has never been made public, but a naval official in a position to know what they are said that Admiral Sampson had greater power conferred upon him than had ever been given to any commander in chief. It was for him to decide on the time for an attack, and the place and manner of its execution. He may attack before troops arrive, or, in his discretion, act without the co-operation of troops. Or, if circumstances warrant, he may refrain from any operations; in short, it is said, that Admiral Sampson is complete master of the tactical and strategic operations by the naval forces off Santiago.

This is in line with the policy approved by the highest naval authorities. The only reservation made in this general principle is that the centre of government shapes general policies, and the naval campaigns are directed toward the execution of the purpose of the Government. In the present case the authorities here have laid down the general ends to be attained in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and the War Board has supplemented this with every bit of information which could assist the Commander in Chief. But beyond this Admiral Sampson's authority is practically without limit. Under these circumstances the naval authorities here have no means of knowing when a battle is to be expected, or what the line of action is to be.

LONDON NEWS AND COMMENT.

LONDON, June 8.—The correspondent of The Times at Havana says the American attempt to land at Aguadores was repulsed.

The Times, commenting editorially upon the fact that the Cuban authorities at Havana permitted its correspondent, Mr. Knight, to discharge his function in forwarding the dispatch as to Monday's engagement at Santiago, says:

"His dispatch says that 'the American fire was damaging.' As he doubtless is subjected to rigid censorship, this admission is significant, and his statement that the Americans were repulsed at Aguadores is probably correct."

The editorial, in summing up the situation, says: "Spanish obstinacy may prolong the war for many months. The American Government is acting wisely and prudently in refusing to send to Cuba an army of untrained volunteers. Little attention need be given to peace rumors."

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Cape Haitien says:

"The American victory at Santiago de Cuba has cleared the way for the entrance of Admiral Sampson and the destruction of the Spanish fleet. As Santiago's land defenses are reported weak, it is likely the city will yield to a vigorous attack.

"It is reported that the commander of the Reina Mercedes, second in command in the Spanish fleet under Cervera, was killed during the engagement. The combined American and insurgent forces are intrenched near Baiquiri, with guns mounted in preparation for a further movement. From Spanish sources comes a report that a party of Americans landed at Aguadores, but whether it is true or what the result was is not known here."

The London morning papers are inclined to doubt the account of the destruction and silencing of the forts at Santiago, but they believe the bombardment was intended to draw the Spaniards' attention from a landing somewhere, and that the coming week or two will see exciting events in Cuba.

The sinking of the Reina Mercedes is regarded as probable, for it is known that her boilers were defective and that she had no armored deck. The wounding or death of Col. Ordonez means a serious loss to Spain, Ordonez having been her artillery expert, with a European reputation, and the designer of the ordance bearing his name.

The Cape Haitien advices of The Daily Mail practically confirm the account of The Associated Press. All other accounts here, except the brief dispatches from Madrid, emanate from New York. A special from Havana, evidently pro-Spanish, says that nine American vessels retired, seriously crippled, that the Reina Mercedes was only slightly damaged, and that the American losses were heavy.

THE INFANTA MARIA TERESA.

The Infanta Maria Teresa, which is rumored to have been sunk at Santiago, was the flagship of Admiral Cervera, and was an armored cruiser classed with the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo. She was built at Bilboa in 1890, and her dimensions were: Length, 364 feet; beam, 61 feet 2 inches; mean draught, 21 feet 6 inches; displacement, 6,890 tons. She was a steel vessel, fitted with twin screws, two funnels fore and aft, two turrets, and two masts with tops. She had two sets of verticle triple expansion engines, and steam was generated in four double-ended and two single-ended boilers. Her engines indicted 9,500 horse power under natural draught, which would drive the vessel at the rate of 18.5 knots an hour. Under forced draught they indicated 13,700 horse power, which would give her a speed of 20.2 knots. Her coal capacity was 1,050 tons, with which she could steam 9,700 knots at the rate of 10 knots an hour.

Her armor consisted of a water line belt of steel 5 feet 6 inches broad and 315 feet long, and from 10 to 12 inches in thickness. Her turrets were protected by steel 9 inches thick, and her conning tower by 12 inches of steel. The cylinders were protected by a glacis, or sloping piece of steel, 8 inches thick. Her protective deck was 2 to 3 inches thick, and the ammunition tubes were 8 inches thick. The cruiser carried 2 11-inch

Continued on Page 2.

MAP OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA AND SURROUNDING TERRITORY.

This map is made on a scale of four miles to the inch, and it is a copy of the United States war map. Prepared, however, from Spanish sources, it is assumed that it may contain characteristic inaccuracies. The fortifications of Castillo del-Morro, Castillo de la Zocapa, and Cayo Smith are reported to have been destroyed by the bombardment of the American fleet.

The Estrella and Catolina Batteries, facing the channel within the entrance to the harbor, and which do not appear on the map, are also reported to have been destroyed. These batteries were of recent construction, and were supplied with modern guns of large calibre.

The landing of United States troops is said to have been accomplished at Baiquiri, which is fourteen miles to the east of Santiago Harbor.

ARMY OFF FOR CUBA

Twenty Thousand Men Starting to Co-operate with Admiral Sampson at Santiago.

GEN. SHAFTER IN COMMAND

Invading Party Composed Principally of Regulars.

Another Expedition to Start for Puerto Rico Soon—Havana to be Attacked Later.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—There is no longer any pretense at the War Department that the Santiago expedition is not afoot, or that it is not to reach its destination speedily. Soon after to-day's Cabinet meeting it became known, and the information was circulated quite freely, that forces had been shipped at Tampa and more were to follow, and that they were bound to Santiago de Cuba and intended to co-operate with Admiral Sampson to effect the capture of that city, with its garrison and the shipping, including the fleet of Admiral Cervera, in the harbor.

From all that can be ascertained at the War Department, the land forces are to be directed by Gen. Shafter, who will have not less than 20,000 men, mostly regulars, with which to strike the blow contemplated. It was plainly stated by a Cabinet officer after the meeting at noon that the postponement of the expedition, which had not been great, was altogether attributable to the movement of the seige guns that are to be taken along and to unexpected delay in unloading the cars at Tampa.

While the expedition to Santiago is on its way, another for Puerto Rico is to be made ready and shipped. Just how soon after the Santiago movement this expedition is to leave is not stated, but in carrying out the Administration plan of Summer activity it is probable that it will not be delayed more than a week after the departure of the Santiago party. There is some probability that Major Gen. Lee will go with this party, although it is the assertion of his friends that he would prefer to wait until the Havana invasion. In the War Department it is answered to this that the forces that go to Puerto Rico now may be called on later to go to Cuba, and the places of the invaders of Puerto Rico taken by newer men needing the additional practice of garrison and guard duty.

The reduction of Havana is still in the distance, but the occupation of Santiago and of Puerto Rico will, it is believed by the Administration, prepare for such a crushing descent upon Havana after Puerto Rico is in the possession of the United States and the best of the troops are free to operate about Havana, that Gen. Blanco will be compelled to see the futility of opposing, unless he desire to sacrifice some of the troops that will otherwise be sent back to Spain to tell the story of their defeat and the evacuation of Cuba.

SUMMER CAMPAIGN IN CUBA.

James P. McDonald Says It Will Involve Scant Risk to Troops as Far as Their Health Is Concerned.

James P. McDonald, head of the J. P. McDonald Company, 33 Wall Street, gives his unqualified approval to the reported decision of the Administration in favor of a Summer campaign in Cuba. "This idea held by many that to send our troops to the tropics is to send them to a charnel house," said Mr. McDonald yesterday, "is all nonsense. The opinion expressed by medical men, as reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES, that the army will be quite as well off during the Summer where they can reach the enemy and keep him from going to sleep too frequently, as they would be frying on the sands of Tampa Bay or wasting away with ennui in the other camps of concentration, seems to be a sound one. The climate of Cuba is better than that of Tampa and of Florida in general; the water as a rule is better, and the air fresher and more bracing."

Mr. McDonald said his judgment was not based so much on personal knowledge of or experience in Cuba as in Jamaica, where the same climatic conditions prevail.

"In Jamaica," said he, "we have employed 15,000 men at a time building railroads. And working on a railroad, you know, is not fun. We have worked this force by day and by night, in the wet season and in the dry. The men lived in tents, camping in swamps and camping on hills. Of this force at times as many as 3,500 were white men from the United States. Those who behaved themselves; that is, took care of themselves, kept their health. In fact, both our men and stock improved in Jamaica. We lost very few white men by death, some twenty-five or thirty, and their deaths were nearly all due to excesses in drink.

"Our troops in the Cuban climate should not wear clothes that are too heavy, but care should be taken to furnish them with woolen underwear and socks. Provided with good food and the best of medical advice and attendance, as they undoubtedly will be, the United States troops need not fear the climate of Cuba. Whenever the military leaders say they can take care of the Spaniards on the island, there need be no further delay in pushing the work of invasion."

NO MORE PASSES TO REPORTERS.

Generals in the Field to Decide Who Shall Go with Them.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Secretary of War has decided to issue no more passes to newspaper correspondents to accompany the forces in the field. The authority to grant such permission has been referred to the Generals in command of the various

expeditions, and hereafter they will be allowed to exercise their own discretion as to whom they will permit to accompany their forces when the forward movement begins. The department has been forced to this step by the enormous and unexpected demand for passes.

It started out by issuing these permits on any application made by the publisher of a reputable newspaper. No limit was placed on the number of men who might be accredited to a particular paper and no discrimination was made as to the standing, character, and influence of the journals. As a result, 825 passes were issued in the first month. Then it was seen that the army was in a fair way to be overburdened with correspondents. The spectacle of an army advancing on Cuba with enough reporters accompanying its headquarters to form a full battalion in themselves was appalling. It was found that along with newspapers of world-wide influence represented by men of high standing as war correspondents, a great many small and non-representative journals of inconsequential circulation had secured representation and that the result might be embarrassing to the Generals to whom these correspondents were accredited.

It was accordingly decided hereafter to refer all applications for permission to accompany any branch of the army to the General in command, and it will be left entirely to his discretion whether he will grant all such applications or only a limited number.

Embarking on the Transports.

CHICAGO, June 7.—A Tampa dispatch from a reliable correspondent says the work of loading troops, horses, guns, ammunition, stores, equipments, and medical supplies for the first great invasion of the Spanish West Indies is almost completed and before many hours Gen. Shafter's corps, the Fifth, is expected to sail away. The destination is known only to a few, and may not be given out until the fleet of transports with its convoy of war vessels is well on its way to Cuba.

Fourth Army Corps at Tampa.

MOBILE, Ala., June 7.—The headquarters of the Fourth Army Corps has been changed from this city to Tampa. Gen. Coppinger is already there, and to-day the officers of the corps were ordered thither. Brig. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton is left in command here.

A JAPANESE VOLUNTEER.

He Is a Naval Cadet at Annapolis and of Princely Family—Objections Were Raised.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Naval Cadet Hiroaki Tamura, No. 55 in the third class at Annapolis, has not been assigned with the other members of that class to a warship. He has been receiving instruction there through the courtesy of the United States Government. He is of high, in fact, of princely, family. He was among the first to volunteer for active duty on American warships in the war with Spain, and was promptly assigned to a desirable berth, where he would have seen as much fighting as any boy could desire.

But as soon as the news reached the Japanese Legation here a stern letter was interposed. It was all well enough to educate the youth theoretically in the art of warfare, but the Minister felt that he had no authority to allow him to jeopardize his life in actual service without the consent of his noble family in Japan. So the Navy Department was requested to countermand the order, and the young cadet will be obliged to view the war from a distance.

These are some of the reasons that have been given for his failure to get the assignment he craved in common with the other boys of the third class. But it will be found upon inquiry at the Japanese Legation that still another and important one is that the cadet is a representative of a people at peace with Spain and the United States. To let him take part in the war against Spain might be regarded as a cause of offense, and to avoid the appearance of hostility and maintain absolute neutrality it was deemed just to refuse the young man the boon of observing war operations in the uniform of the United States.

As a result of the recent decision of the Navy Department about half of the second class men and quite a number of the third class men at Annapolis have been assigned to duty on the Indiana, New York, Iowa, and other ships in West Indian waters. The assignments are not general, applying to an entire class, but are entirely elective by the cadets themselves. They are showing much eagerness for the service as disclosed by the large number of applications thus far made. The department has approved the application in all cases, unless some personal or family objection was raised. The assignments are made to the larger ships as they afford the best accommodation, the smaller gunboats and auxiliary craft not having the room for extra men. The cadets will be made useful mainly as signal officers.

ACTION IN CARRANZA'S CASE.

Official Notice from the British Government that the Spanish Spy Must Leave Canada.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 7.—The official notification from the British Government that Lieut. Carranza and Señor Du Bosc must get out of Canada has reached the Government, and it is now under discussion.

The order came from the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, to the Governor General, and was by the Governor General transmitted to the Cabinet.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 7.—No actual move has yet been made in the capias case against Lieut. Carranza and Señor Du Bosc, but their counsel will try to have the capias quashed to-morrow or next day, and if successful will have Detective Kellert arrested again, this time for malicious arrest. It appears that though a seizure was put upon their deposit in the Bank of Montreal, the Spaniards managed to withdraw their money before the papers were served.

LONDON, June 7.—The call which Col. John Hay, the United States Ambassador, made at the Foreign Office yesterday followed the receipt by him of a long cable message from the State Department at Washington. He had an extended talk with the Foreign Office officials, during which important matters relative to Canada were discussed.

Col. Hay declined to furnish any information as to the result of the conference.

SECOND LEVY OF TROOPS.

The Quotas of the Several States Will Be Kept Secret by the Adjutant General.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin announced to-night that he would not make public the apportionment of the volunteer troops among the States under the second call of the President. The enlistment of the 75,000 men called for will proceed, as heretofore announced, precisely as enlistments are made for the regular army.

The Governors of States are notified by the department how many men are to be enlisted in their States under the second call, and how the enlistments will be made; but this information will not be given to the public by the War Department.

It is expected that the enlistment of troops will proceed more smoothly than it would if the quota of each State was made public at this time. A majority of the men enlisted will be sent at once to the permanent camps to fill regiments that are incomplete, the men being assigned, of course, to regiments which will belong in the localities from which the recruits come.

Under the second call each State is called upon to furnish a specified number of men, not a specified number of company, battalion, or regimental organizations. After a State has filled its quota the men unassigned to regiments already in the service will be organized into new regiments, the Governors commissioning the officers who are to command them.

CHIEF AGUINALDO MEANS TO RULE

Asks for an American Protectorate for the Philippines.

VICTORIOUS OVER SPANIARDS

Governor General Wanted to Surrender, but Was Dissuaded.

Attack on Manila Expected at Any Time—Three Local Governors Among About 2,000 Prisoners.

LONDON, June 8.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Times says:

"A proclamation issued by Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief, points to a desire to set up a native administration in the Philippines under an American protectorate. Aguinaldo, with an advisory council, would hold the dictatorship until the conquest of the islands and would then establish a Republican Assembly.

"Aguinaldo has issued orders that the lives and property of Europeans, Chinese, and all Spanish noncombatants are to be protected, and that all excesses are to be avoided."

The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"United States Consul Wildman has received the following letter from Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader in the Philippines:

"Before opening an attack upon any town I summon the Spanish officer in command to surrender. In one case one of the officers so summoned replied by stating that the garrison was not quite ready to fight and he asked if I would defer the attack for three hours. I complied.

"The first engagement we had with the Spanish occurred on May 28, when we captured nineteen, with their arms and ammunition. Toward evening we hemmed them in. One hundred and ninety Cazadores and seventy loyal natives participated. We lost four killed. The Spaniards lost sixteen killed, including one officer. The result of this engagement was that fighting became general throughout the Province of Cavité. After four days' fighting over 2,000 Spaniards were taken prisoners, including many officers and Gen. Leopoldo Pena, Governor of Cavité, who handed me his sword, revolver, and golden belt, and a formal letter of surrender."

"An American naval Captain writes as follows: 'In my opinion the rebels have undergone a radical change since the arrival of Aguinaldo. The Spaniards have lost all during the time he has been here, and if our people don't hurry there won't be any Spanish army left at the end of the fight.'

"The American ships have taken no part in the fighting. Neither boats nor men have been landed, and statements to the contrary are false. Dispatches from Manila say that Aguinaldo is doing splendid work. On Monday of last week he routed the Spaniards, taking 400 prisoners, among them 28 officers. On the Wednesday following he took 50 prisoners and 4 field pieces in a battle at a point between Cavite and Manila.

"On Thursday, when this dispatch left Manila, he had cornered 150 Spaniards in an old church at Cavité, and, not caring to bombard, he was starving them. He treats his prisoners well. Four towns are now in possession of the rebels. It is reported that the Governor General of the Philippines wanted to surrender, but his officers prevailed upon him to hold out. The capital of the Province of Batangas has been taken by the insurgents, and the Governor attempted to commit suicide. The Governor of Malabar is also a prisoner. The insurgents from other provinces are advancing on Manila."

A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Manila, dated June 3, says:

"The Spaniards in the church in old Cavite are still holding out, but the adjacent town of Imus has been captured by the insurgents. This is an important point at the back of Cavite proper, and its possession by the rebels is a serious matter for the Spaniards, because it is the outlet to the surrounding country, and through it supplies are brought to the City of Manila. It will also afford an admirable base of operations for a further advance toward the city.

"It has been found impossible to conceal from the inhabitants of Manila the fact that the insurgent successes have cast a deep gloom upon foreign residents, who are more anxious than ever to get away. For the most part the men remain, but the women and children have been sent to Cavite, where they are safe under the Stars and Stripes.

"The most friendly relations exist between Admiral Dewey and the Consular representatives of the Powers and the commanders of the European warships in the bay. The Spanish soldiers who have been captured are a sorry looking lot. If they are a fair sample they will be no match for the American troops."

LONDON, June 8.—The Manila Railway Company has received the following dispatch from its Superintendent at Manila:

"The line has been cut in the first section; the rails have been removed, and there is no means of communication between the second and third section. Traffic is suspended. The rebels are surrounding Manila, and an attack is expected any day."

DEWEY SENDS GOOD NEWS.

He Would Like a Chance to Try His Guns on a More Formidable Spanish Fleet.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—All the information received by the Administration from Admiral Dewey is gratifying in that it gives assurance that the hold secured upon the defenses of Manila can be easily retained until the arrival of the first detachment of troops sent to his relief, and that he expects to meet with little resistance in taking possession of the city, even with the 2,500 men who will be first to reach him.

The Government would be better satisfied if it were possible to reinforce the fleet earlier with a larger number of troops, but the delays incident to equipment of volunteers and the scarcity of regulars is not considered to have been vital in the case of Manila. And in the meantime the Administration has been using time to advantage in preparing plans for the government of the Philippines and instructing Gen. Merritt, who is promising to be a most valuable military Governor, as to the best methods to be adopted to gain complete control as well as the fullest confidence on the part of the natives of the islands at the earliest possible moment.

The second detachment of troops will probably go without Gen. Merritt, who will be kept back until he is supplied with the full number of troops considered necessary by him securely to hold the islands against any force that Spain has or may have to resist the United States.

Instead of being concerned lest Spain shall send a fleet to the Philippines, Admiral Dewey is represented by those who have heard from him by letter as quite anxious that Spain shall send out some warships to give the Asiatic Squadron a chance to try its strength with something better than the fleet of Admiral Montojo. It is not believed by the Administration that either ships or troops have been sent to the Philippines.

A complete understanding of the nature of the agreement that exists between Admiral Dewey and Chief Aguinaldo seems to be lacking here, but from the fact that some of the press reports say that the insurgent leader is receiving the surrender of Spanish troops and has proclaimed himself dictator pro tempore, Gen. Merritt's functions as Military Governor cannot yet be outlined.

SPAIN LOSING THE NATIVES.

LONDON, June 7.—A dispatch to The Times from Manila, referring to the fighting of May 30 and June 1, says the Spanish losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners was heavy. But, the correspondent adds, the most serious feature of all for Spain is the defection of hundreds of native auxiliaries. He adds:

"One native regiment deserted, after killing its officers and massacring a company of Spanish infantry, and rebels and ex-rebels on both sides have been shot because they were suspected of treachery to their respective Generals. The Spaniards are endeavoring by every means to retain the rebels, who are attracted by promises of pardon and high offices. But Aguinaldo's attraction is stronger. He has completely surrounded Manila by cutting the railroads and holding the rivers by which food had previously reached the city. If the city is not starved into surrender the rebels may carry it, having now an increasing number of rifles and field guns.

"Aguinaldo's treatment of the Spanish prisoners is exemplary. Few excesses are reported, except where priests were mutilated before being killed.

"Admiral Dewey is not assisting the rebels, but it is probably due to him that Aguinaldo's forces avoid excesses.

"Foreigners, with the exception of the French nuns, remain in Manila, but are ready to board the refugee steamers as soon as the necessity arrives.

"Iloilo is quiet."

MEN FROM DEWEY'S SHIPS.

Four Arrivals at San Francisco—Dr. Kindleberger, the Olympia's Surgeon, Tells of the Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—Among the passengers who arrived on the Belgic today from Hongkong were four men who participated in the fight of Manila on May 1. They are Paymaster G. A. Loud of the dispatch boat McCulloch, Dr. Charles P. Kindleberger, Surgeon of the Olympia; Ralph Phelps, secretary to the Captain of the McCulloch, and J. C. Evans, gunner of the Boston. They left Manila on May 5. Dr. Kindelberger and Gunner Evans are going home on account of expiration of their sea time. Paymaster Loud and Mr. Phelps are here on business, and will return to the McCulloch. They all speak of the valor and determination of their opponents in the battle of Manila. They say that the Spaniards fought bravely, even after the last vestige of hope had gone, and staid by their guns as long as they could be used.

Dr. Kindleberger gives a graphic account of the terrific fight. He was on the Olympia through it all. In the first assault the flagship took the lead, the other vessels following in her wake at four ships' lengths. The Spanish fleet was approached by laps, each turn bringing the contestants nearer. By this plan the American vessels frequently poured broadsides into the enemy, but were themselves more exposed to fire.

At one time the smoke became so dense that it was necessary to draw aside, allowing the cloud to lift. The vessels were examined, and it was found that they had sustained no damage. Breakfast was served to the men, and in a few minutes they reentered the fight with the greatest enthusiasm. The second fight was even more fierce than the first. It was in that that the Baltimore was struck.

The Spanish Flagship Riddled.

During the first fight the Spanish Admiral's ship put bravely out of the line to meet the Olympia. The entire American fleet concentrated fire on her, and she was so badly injured that she turned around to put back. At this juncture the Olympia let fly an eight-inch shell, which struck her stern and pierced through almost her entire length, exploding finally in the engine room, wrecking her machinery. This shell killed the Captain and sixty men and set the vessel on fire.

In the heat of the fight two torpedo boats moved out to attack the fleet. They were allowed to come within 800 yards, when a fusillade from the Olympia sent one to the bottom with all on board and riddled the other. The second boat was later found turned upon the beach, covered with blood.

In the second fight the Baltimore was sent to silence the fort at Cavité. She plunged into a cloud of smoke and opened all her batteries on the forfifications.

In a very few minutes a shell struck the ammunition and the fort blew up with a deafening roar.

The work on the Baltimore was glorious. After the principal ships had been destroyed, the Concord, Raleigh, and Petrel, being of light draught, were sent close in to handle the remaining vessels of the fleet. They made quick work of them. In taking possession of the land forts several hundred wounded Spaniards fell into the hands of the Americans, and nearly 200 dead were accounted for on the spot. Holes in which numbers had been hastily buried were found. The dead were returned to relatives so far as this could be done, and the wounded were cared for in the best manner by the American surgeons.

400 Killed and 600 Wounded.

The Spanish loss footed up 400 killed, 600 wounded, and a property loss of anywhere from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000. The day of the fight was clear and hot; not a breath of air was stirring. After the first battle the Americans were greatly fagged out by heat, and the rest and breakfast allowed them by the Commodore was of inestimable benefit. When the men were at breakfast a conference of all officers was held on board the Olympia, when the plan of the second battle was made known by the Commodore.

Several shots struck the Olympia, and she was pierced a number of times. One shell struck the side of the ship against the hospital ward. The Chaplain and nurses, who were watching the fight through a porthole a few inches away, were stunned by the concussion.

Experts have figured that the fighting volume of the guns of the respective sides of the battle was three for the Americans against seven for the Spanish. It is clear, then, that the superiority was in the ships and the men, the latter having the experience and nerve.

Gunner Evans of the Boston directed the fire of one of the big guns. Not a man on the Boston received a scratch.

Paymaster Loud, who was on the McCulloch during the battle, was a witness of events on both sides. From his position he could see every movement of the American ships and could also see the Spaniards.

"For two hours," said Mr. Loud, "the steady thunder of cannon was kept up. The roar was terrific. At one time I really thought we would be beaten. This was after the fire had been kept up an hour. It looked like every gun on the Spanish ships had turned loose on us all together, and the shore line was a veritable blaze of fire from the batteries. The din was simply indescribable. Tons upon tons of shot fell over our ships. There was steel enough to have sunk our entire fleet.

Spaniards Shot Like Children.

"Our salvation was in the bad marksmanship of the Spaniards. They handled their pieces like children. Nearly all of their shots went wide. Most of them were high, flying over the fleet and falling into the bay beyond.

"Some of the batteries, however, were better trained. Several guns maintained a raking fire on the fleet. Nearly all our ships were struck by both large and small shot but no damage of consequence was done.

"We left Manila on the 5th. At that time Commodore Dewey was in possession of the shore forts and arsenal. Considerable ammunition and some fair guns were captured.

"Manila, on the opposite side of the bay, had not been taken and it was not the intention of the Commodore to do so at that time. Of course the city and its suburbs were completely at the mercy of our guns and we could have laid it in ruins in a very short time. But the force on the warships is too small to land and take possession.

"When the troops arrive from San Francisco, Commodore Dewey will demand the immediate surrender of the city and the troops stationed there. If a refusal is given, fire at once will be opened from the warships and forcible possession will be taken.

No Trouble to Make a Conquest.

"There will be no difficulty in holding Manila and the Philippines. Complete subjugation of the Spanish forces in the group will be accomplished without trouble and with very little danger to American life. The insurgents are very friendly, and at the time we left were besieging the town in large force. They are acting under orders of Commodore Dewey."

Both Dr. Kindleberger of the Olympia and Gunner Evans of the Boston had been ordered home before the battle of Manila, but when they learned that a battle was imminent they asked permission to remain with the fleet. This was allowed, and immediately after the battle they started for home. When the Belgic left Hongkong, on May 10, the bubonic plague was raging, many deaths occurring among the white population.

SPAIN CALLED ON FOR RELIEF.

Newspapers Want the Fate of the Philippines Settled by Another Fight.

LONDON, June 8.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"El Liberal calls upon the Government to take steps promptly to satisfy public opinion, which is clamoring for the immediate dispatch of a relief expedition to assist Capt. Gen. Augusti in forcing the Americans to leave Manila.

"This alone, the paper argues, would put a stop to the spread of agitation and disaffection among the natives of the Island of Luzon. 'The nation,' says El Liberal, 'has remained patient only because it has believed that the Government would really arrange such an expedition.'

"El Imparcial advocates a similar course, insisting that the fate of Spanish rule in the Philippines could in this way be easily decided at Manila. El Heraldo is even more energetic in its calls upon the Cabinet to 'act before it is too late.'

"The press campaign is evidently intended to exercise pressure upon the Government before the reserve fleet at Cadiz receives final instructions, which are hourly expected by Admiral Camara. Reports from the Philippines state that the Spaniards, thanks to the promises of reforms and the energy of the local authorities, have succeeded in checking the propaganda of Aguinaldo, who admits that he has not met with the support which he expected from the natives.

"The Americans have been preparing defenses at the mouth of the bay ever since the Spanish authorities set the rumor afloat among the natives that a relief expedition was on the way and was expected very shortly. The religious orders and the parochial clergy are rendering powerful assistance to Capt. Gen. Augusti."

MONTEREY AND BRUTUS SAIL.

Second Expedition to Manila Expected to Leave San Francisco This Week.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The principal event in the local war situation to-day was the departure of the monitor Monterey and the collier Brutus for Manila. The order to get under way was issued about 1 o'clock, and shortly afterward the wharves and docks on the water front were crowded with persons anxious to witness the departure. Every steam whistle on the water front blew a farewell, and as the two vessels moved down the harbor toward the Golden Gate, the crowds on the wharves set up a mighty cheer. The Monterey has always been a great local favorite, but the prospects are that she will never again enter this harbor, as she is to be permanently stationed in the vicinity of Uncle Sam's colonies in the East.

Nearly $90,000 was paid out to-day to the volunteers from Pennsylvania and Colorado. All day long lines of men were receiving the money due them for a month's past service and for one month's service in advance. That the second expedition to the Philippines will not leave here before next Saturday seems almost certain at this writing. Stores, supplies, and ammunition are being placed on board the ships, but the work will hardly be completed before the end of this week, though it is stated that the vessels will get away on Friday.

The troops which are to embark on the Colon, Zealandia, and China are ready for service, the last equipment being delivered to-day.

GEN. GREENE VISITS CAMP.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The men who will compose the second Manila expedition are pleased that Brig. Gen. Greene is to be their commander. Besides being a splendid soldier, he has a record as a diplomat and manager of business enterprises. He has been decorated in Europe for bravery, is an author of repute, and an active member of several scientific societies. It is surmised that his diplomatic experience will be of service to Gen. Merritt in the government of the Philippines.

The troops which will be under his command are the First Colorado Volunteers, the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, part of the Eighteenth and Twenty-third United States Infantry, and either the Utah Light Artillery or the Third Artillery.

Gen. Greene visited the camp of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment and before making himself known to any of the officers of the regiment inspected the company streets, visited the cook tents, looked in at the guard house, and examined the hospital. He then introduced himself to Col. Hawkins and spent nearly an hour in the camp, seeing about the road, asking about the condition of the regiment, the health of the men, their proficiency in drill, and the amount and kind of drilling to which they were daily subjected.

Gen. Greene stated that the China would be his flagship and that Gen. Merritt would not accompany the second expedition.

Orders have been received at the Presidio for the Fourth Cavalry to make ready for service in the Philippines. The instructions given to Col. Morris were to have six troops go to Manila within two weeks. He answered that the men were ready now. It was finally decided that the cavalrymen should take horses to the number of 400. If the animals are transferred without much loss and stand the climate in the islands, another regiment of cavalry will probably be sent on later.

DESIGNS FOR DEWEY'S SWORD.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The sword to be presented to Admiral Dewey, under the act of Congress providing for this special mark of distinction for his bravery at Manila, will be one of the most beautiful weapons ever made. Already the artistic ingenuity of the best swordmakers and jewelers of the country, and indeed of the entire world, has been excited, and the Navy Department has more than fifty designs for this "Dewey sword."

They are marked by great beauty, some of the blades being wrought with figures

War Costs

High, and the people have to pay the bills. The war taxes, etc., must inevitably raise the prices of medicines. Be prepared for the advance by buying at least a year's supply of Hood's Sarsaparilla TO-DAY. This grand family medicine will keep you in good health, purify your blood, steady your nerves, and sharpen your appetite. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness, constipation.

emblematic of the famous battle in Manila Bay, while the hilt and scabbard, combining steel, gold, and silver, are studded with jewels and highly wrought marine emblems, such as Neptunes, dolphins, mermaids, capstans, and anchors. Thus far the department has not taken up the matter of selecting a design, as the board for this purpose has not been named. It is likely to consist of Acting Secretary Allen, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, and one of the professors of the Annapolis Naval Academy. The same board will decide upon the design for the medals which Congress had provided as a mark of special distinction to all the officers and crew on the ships taking part in the battle of Manila.

CAPT. HODGSDON'S RECALL.

The McCulloch's Commander in No Wise in Disfavor.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—In view of certain false reports concerning the detachment of Capt. D. B. Hodgsdon, Revenue Cutter Service, from command of the United States revenue cutter McCulloch, now on duty in co-operation with the navy with Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila, it is officially stated by Assistant Secretary Howell that this action was taken because of critical illness in his family and for no other reason. "Capt. Hodgson," he said, "is an old, tried, and thoroughly competent officer of the cutter service, and his record of thirty-seven years' standing, during all that that time, is without a blemish of any kind.

This statement is made in justice to Capt. Hodgsdon, than whom no officer can stand higher in the estimation of the department."

CAPT. GRIDLEY'S CREMATION.

His Body to be Turned Over to Mr. Copmann in Yokohama.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—At the suggestion of Mrs. Gridley, widow of Capt. Gridley, late commander of the cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey's fleet, the Acting Secretary of the Navy to-day cabled instructions to Paymaster Galt at Yokohama to turn the remains of the dead officer over to Julius W. Copmann of that city with a view to their cremation.

This action was taken in deference to the known wishes of the Captain and was based upon information that proper facilities for such work exist in Yokohama. Mr. Copmann is the representative in Japan of the Standard Oil Company.

SMALLPOX ON THE BELGIC.

She Reports that Honolulu Is Decorated to Receive the Troops Bound for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The steamer Belgic arrived from the Orient via Honolulu to-day, but was sent to quarantine, three cases of smallpox having developed on board since her departure from Hongkong. One case was landed at Nagasaki, another at Kobe, and the third at Honolulu. No new cases have developed since the steamer left Honolulu, and it is thought that the disease has been stamped out. The vessel and cargo will be thoroughly fumigated, and it is possible that the mails and passengers may be landed to-night.

The Belgic reports sighting the first fleet of transports which left this city May 25, about 150 miles east of Honolulu. The Belgic sailed from Honolulu on June 1. The Charleston arrived at Honolulu two days before, and was recoaled at the time of the departure of the Belgic.

Preparations were being made at Honolulu for the reception of the troops, which were expected to arrive there on the day the Belgic left. The town was beautifully decorated, and a public reception was to be given the men on the troopships.

RUSSIA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, June 8.—The Daily News says this morning:

"The American Consul at Odessa has informed our correspondent there of a somewhat singular proceeding on the part of the authorities at that port with regard to some foreign steamers now chartered as auxiliary transports for the conveyance of troops and war material from Odessa to Port Arthur.

"It appears that in the case of a German steamer named Scandia, and a French vessel, the American Consul was applied to for certificates attesting the ownership of the steamers and the character and nature, as well as destination, of their passengers and cargo. It was explained by the local Russian authorities that this extraordinary precaution was taken in the event of the vessels being compelled to put into a Philippine port.

"As no certificate was demanded of the Spanish Consul, it would appear that the Russians look upon the United States as being in de facto possession of the Philippine Archipelago. The American Consul readily gave the required certificates."

NEW TRANSPORTS FOR MANILA.

The Centennial Found Unseaworthy—Northern Pacific Fleet Offered to the Government.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn is rapidly shaping the question of ships for transportation of troops to the Philippines. It was definitely decided to-night that the steamship Centennial will not be in the fleet, as she has been found unseaworthy. Acting on the reports of the vessel's condition, Mr. Meiklejohn directed that she be thoroughly examined, and to-night received a telegram from Gen. Merritt stating that Lieut. Lopez and Naval Constructor Snow had examined the vessel and report that she is not now in seaworthy condition and should not be permitted to sail. Acting upon this information Mr. Meiklejohn immediately telegraphed Peter Larson of Seattle, owner of the vessel, that her charter for the Government had been canceled.

It is probable that the War Department will impress into Government service the steamships Senator, City of Pueblo, and Queen of the Pacific Coastwise Steamship Company. Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn to-day telegraphed Gen. Merritt to have these vessels inspected with a view to their use as troopships, and if found suitable to impress them into service.

In addition to these vessels the War Department has in view several ships of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company. This is a British corporation, and the vessels are the Arizona, Victoria, Tacoma, Columbia, and Olympia. Mr. Meiklejohn this evening received a telegram from the company, stating that these vessels would be chartered to the Government on condition of receiving American registry at practically the prices the War Department had proposed to them.

Big Guns Ready for Coast Defense.

Bids were opened yesterday in the Quartermaster's Department at the Army Building for one of the largest shipments of guns sent from the Sandy Hook proving grounds since the war began. The bids were for nine breech-loading rifles of 8, 10, and 12 inch calibre, weighing in the aggregate 725,800 pounds. The guns, which have been thoroughly tested, are destined for the coast defense service and will be distributed as follows: Two twelve-inch rifles to Nantucket Head, two eight-inch rifles to Hilton Head, near Port Royal, S. C.; two eight-inch rifles to Jerry's Point, off Portsmouth, N. H.; one twelve-inch rifle to Fort Schuyler; one eight-inch, one ten-inch, and one twelve-inch rifle to Alliance, Ohio, and one eight-inch rifle to Cleveland, Ohio.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SANTIAGO GUNS ARE SILENCED

Continued from Page 1.

Hontoria guns, one in each turret; 10 5.5-inch rapid-fire guns, five on each beam, the forward and after ones being sponsoned; 8 6-pounders, 10 1-pounders, 8 Nordenfeldt machine guns, and 2 Maxim machine guns, and 8 torpedo tubes, two submerged.

FRENCH CABLE PROBABLY CUT.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 7—11:35 P. M.—From all indications the cable between Haiti and Cuba has not worked since Monday at midnight. It is probably cut.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Advices received by Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, to-day lead him to conclude that the French cable between Santiago and Haiti was interrupted last night. He has reason to believe, however, that one of the cables from Santiago to Kingston is still working. Lieut. Col. Allen, in charge of the cable-cutting expedition, has as yet made no report of his operations, and he is not expected to do so until they are concluded.

Speaking to-day of the great advantage that would have accrued by the prompt severance of all cable communication with Cuba at the outset of the war, which might, he thinks, have been easily accomplished had the Government had a ship equipped for the purpose and gone at the work promptly and systematically, Gen. Greely said:

"This war has already settled one thing, and that is that hereafter no navy will be complete without its cable ship, built and fitted for the special work of grappling for and severing the submarine lines of communication of the enemy. The cutting of cables has already been shown to be absolutely essential to the complete isolation that a blockade seeks to bring about. To do this work successfully requires a ship equipped for the purpose, and it would well pay the Government to provide itself with such a vessel as a part of its permanent naval establishment."

The need of the Government's owning its own cable ship was shown when the late expedition was fitted out, and it was found that there was not a cable ship in this country, the one or two such vessels as are employed by American cable companies being under foreign registry. It was finally found necessary to use a foreign boat, whose identity has been so far carefully kept secret.

Storm in the West Indies.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 7.—A fierce storm has been sweeping over Jamaica, and a heavy sea was running last night, causing pilots to refuse to take dispatch boats out of Kingston harbor. The railroad to Port Antonio is washed out, and the telegraph lines are down.

OVERHAULED BY THE YALE.

The Cruiser Fired a Blank Shot to Stop the Steamer St. Andrews.

The Norwegian steamer St. Andrews, which arrived yesterday from Puerto Rico with a full cargo of sugar, sailed from Arroyo May 17, Ponce May 20, Mayaguez May 24, Humacao May 28, and Naguabo May 29.

Capt. Nordfelt of the St. Andrews reported that on May 21, at 11 A. M., when off Mayaguez, he was spoken by the United States auxiliary cruiser Yale, which fired a blank shot. The St. Andrews lay to, while an officer from the Yale came aboard and examined her papers. Finding everything in order, the officer allowed her to proceed. They had been together, however, for an hour and a half, in view of the town, and when the Captain went ashore he was looked upon with suspicion, it being thought that he had supplied the scout with provisions. His footsteps were dogged by police while in the town, and he was glad to get away three days later. The Spaniards had raised about 900 volunteers in a week, it was said.

Capt. Nordfelt said that provisions were very high in Puerto Rico. He paid $1 for a chicken. There was only coal enough for electric and gas plants. All small steam craft which customarily ply along the coast have been laid up for want of fuel. Business men are anxious for the war to end, and some of them were much vexed that the bombardment of San Juan was not decisive.

NEUTRALITY AT KINGSTON.

LONDON, June 8.—The correspondent of The Times at Kingston, Jamaica, says:

"The Government here is much exercised over the enforcement of the neutrality laws in its endeavors to do strict justice to both parties. A case in point is that of the Spanish steamer Purisima Concepcion, with a load of provisions for Manzanillo, Cuba. The American Consul has protested that these provisions were intended for the Spanish forces. The general belief, however, is that they are not contraband. The matter is under the consideration of the Attorney General.

"In the case of the newspaper dispatch boats, the Government has decided that these can enter for coal whenever they choose. There are no fewer than five here to-day from Santiago.

Francis Tomes Dead.

Francis Tomes, who had been a resident of this city for over eighty years, died last night at his home, 136 East Thirtieth Street. He was the son of Francis Tomes, and was born in Birmingham, England, on Nov. 4, 1813. His parents brought him to this country when he was eighteen months old, and settled in New York.

Mr. Tomes was educated at Columbia University, and was graduated from the School of Arts in 1831. He thereupon entered business with his father, who was an importer, and was eventually admitted into partnership, the firm name being Francis Tomes & Son.

He retired from business permanently in 1881, the firm dissolving. Mr. Tomes married Miss Eleanor Hadden, a daughter of David Hadden, of this city, in 1845. He was at one time Superintendent of Markets in the municipal administration, and was interested in various corporations.

He was a parishioner of the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, one of the oldest members of the New York Historical Society, and a member of the Columbia Alumni Association. His wife died four years ago. He is survived by four daughters and one son, Charles Alexander Tomes.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

9:40 A. M.—38 Columbia Street; H. Delgrin; damage slight.

11:25 A. M.—434 Amsterdam Avenue; John Moore; damage, $10.

11:40 A. M.—502 Sixth Street; A. Krowatsky; damage, $30.

11:45 A. M.—241 West Eighteenth Street; unknown; damage slight.

2:45 P. M.—1,260 Second Avenue; unknown; no damage.

3 P. M.—306 East Fourteenth Street; Mary Larson; damage, $500.

6:20 P. M.—305 Delancey Street; Gerber & Co.; no damage.

7:35 P. M.—144 West Ninety-seventh Street; William Stone; damage, $5.

8 P. M.—309 East Twenty-fourth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

8:30 P. M.—319 Sixth Street; Charles Mule; damage, $25.

9:20 P. M.—300 West Forty-fifth Street; Samuel Mitthel; damage slight.

9:30 P. M.—169 Thompson Street; Antonio Cambella; damage, $2,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

FRESNO, Cal., June 7—Word has reached this city that the lumber mills and lumber yards at Clovie were completely destroyed by fire this afternoon, entailing a loss of over $100,000.

The Lafayette at Corunna.

CORUNNA, June 7.—The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique's steamer Lafayette from Havana and Vera Cruz, arrived here to-day. Her passengers include Capt. Gen. Blanco's aide de camp, who bears official dispatches to the Spanish Government.

The Lafayette was captured off Havana on May 5 last by the United States gunboat Annapolis, while trying to run the blockade after she had been warned off by the blockading vessels. She was released later, the United States having agreed prior to her capture that she would be permitted to touch at Havana on her way to Vera Cruz.

AT WORK FORTIFYING HAVANA.

All Persons Out of Work Find Employment—Spanish Column Defeats Cubans.

HAVANA, June 6.—Work on the fortifications about Havana is being pushed without an hour's intermission. Even the Civil Governor of Havana and all the employes of the Government are at work on the forts or batteries, and all persons out of work are finding similar employment.

The cultivation zones are turning out very successful and are proving a great relief to the poor. It is announced from the palace that a Spanish column has defeated an insurgent force near Pallsada, in the Province of Pinar del Rio. The insurgents are said to have left seventeen men dead on the field. The insurgents, it appears, were almost naked. The Spaniards admit they lost fifteen men killed.

In a number of encounters which have taken place recently between the Spaniards and the insurgents, the former claim to have killed thirty-seven of the latter, to have destroyed several camps and thirty-three huts, and to have captured a quantity of arms and ammunition.

BRITISH SAILORS CAUTIOUS.

LONDON, June 7.—A letter has been received in this city, dated on board the British second-class cruiser Charybdis, which recently arrived at Las Palmas, Grand Canary, with her decks cleared for action, having sailed in response to alarming news as to the condition of the island and expecting to be fired upon on entering the harbor. The officers of the Charybdis, previous to their arrival, understood that the wife of the British Consul had been murdered, and that the Spanish had been making riotous demonstrations against the British residents, these reports arising from the facts that shots were fired while the Consul's wife was passing a certain place, and that an American flag had been burned in front of an Englishman's house. In the letter the writer says:

"We have had a rather ticklish time since our arrival, as the natives think we have formed an alliance with America; so we are quite prepared should they attempt another Maine treachery. Nightly the ship douses all her lights and the sentries stand ready, with ball ammunition, to fire on any boat approaching after dark unless it satisfactorily answers when hailed. We have a boat armed nightly after 8 o'clock and all the quick-firing and machine gun crews are ready for action. All the water-tight doors are closed, so that it will be a pretty large hole they will have to blow into us to sink us."

Plan for the Cadiz Fleet.

LONDON, June 8.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Gibraltar says that Admiral Camara, with the Cadiz reserve squadron, will sail for Cuba in a fortnight.

Spanish Garrisons Reinforced.

GIBRALTAR, June 7.—The Spanish garrison in the neighborhood of Gibraltar has been reinforced by additional troops at San Roque, with further re

LAFAYETTE POST AFFAIRS

Refusal of a Captaincy in the 112th Regiment to ex-Alderman F. A. Ware Resented

REQUEST FOR HIS DISCHARGE

War Department Expresses Its Appreciation of the Energy Shown by the Post in Recruiting—The Palma Mounted Rifles.

There is war between Lafayette Post and Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt over the turning down of ex-Alderman Frederick A. Ware for a Captaincy in the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment on Monday night. Mr. Ware's father is a member of Lafayette Post, and Mr. Ware himself is Past Commander of Lafayette Camp, Sons of Veterans, and was for seven years in the Seventh Regiment. When the recruiting for Lafayette Post first began Mr. Ware opened a station in his office and recruited a company, which it was understood he was to command. He took the men to the Twelfth Regiment Armory before the Twelfth went to the front, and the men went into the regiment. Mr. Ware made no objection, and then started in to recruit another company for the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment.

Several weeks ago on the floor of the armory Gen. Butt stated in the presence of 3,000 persons that the men who had recruited the new companies should command them. In pursuance of this, Mr. Ware brought his men to the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment Armory on Monday night and was detailed to the squad room by Capt. Denny, Mr. Ware having already enlisted in the One Hundred and Twelfth and being under orders. His men were gradually called out until only he was left, and when he inquired what had become of them he was informed that they had been put into other companies. Mr. Ware asked whether he was to be a Captain or what his status was, and was told that he was a private and nothing more. He appealed to Gen. Butt, who had just come in, and asked to be transferred to another regiment. He was told that he could not transfer until after he had mustered in.

"But Senator Ford has— "

"No politics here," roared Gen. Butt. "This is no ward meeting, and nothing but the Military Code goes here."

"I don't know where you would be if it was not for politics," hotly retorted Mr. Ware, and then went back to the squad room, where he remained until the armory was about to close after midnight. Then he asked Capt. Denny if he was wanted any longer.

Will Be Court-Martialed.

"I have nothing further to say to you," said Capt. Denny. "You will be court-martialed."

Mr. Ware is now anxious to get out of the One Hundred and Twelfth. He addressed a letter to Gen. Butterfield, asking that the Lafayette Post request the return of his enlistment papers. A full statement of his case was appended. Yesterday the letter and statement were laid before the executive meeting of the post. Much indignation was expressed at the meeting that Gen. Butt should have thus failed to keep a promise made to Gen. Butterfield, and reiterated by him. Gen. Butterfield wrote on the statement the following indorsement, and these will be sent by Mr. Ware to Gen. Butt:

"Respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, with the request that if Gen. Butt cannot have the agreement and promise made fulfilled, Mr. Ware be released and discharged from the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment. He cannot be held in any justice, in my judgment, under existing conditions."

Gen. Butterfield declined yesterday to make any further comment on the matter than his indorsement on Mr. Ware's statement, but Col. F. C. Loveland, a member of the Executive Committee, showed a note from Gen. Butt, in which the latter made overtures to be made Colonel of the Lafayette Post's regiment.

"We invited him to meet us," said Col. Loveland, "for we would have been glad to have him if our regiment, through him, could have been ordered out. He came here and talked matters over, and after that I don't think there was a man in the committee who would have favored him under any circumstances."

Mr. Ware was still very sore over his experience. He said he was determined if possible to get out of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, and that all he had asked for was an opportunity to take the examination for fitness before the Brigade Board. He said he had no idea of mentioning politics, and when Gen. Butt cut his statement short was merely about to remark that Senator Fort had raised a battalion which he could command, when Gen. Butterfield was in consultation yesterday with First Lieut. Chamberlain of the First Artillery, U. S. A., who has been sent here by the War Department to open a recruiting office in the Lafayette Post armory, Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue. In a letter announcing Lieut. Chamberlain's coming, Adjt. Gen. Corbin also says:

"I am further instructed to say that the department highly appreciates your successful and energetic measures in securing desirable recruits, of which the army is greatly in need."

To Start Recruiting Again.

Under the new arrangements, Lafayette Post will start recruiting again, and expects to furnish 5,000 men for the various branches of the regular army, as well as to continue filling vacancies in the ranks of the militia regiments.

To-night the Palma Mounted Rifles will have another inspection in the armory of the Second Battery, when the details of organization will have been completed. There will be two battalions, the first of three companies being composed of topographical and mining engineers, mechanical engineers and miners, and sappers. The second battalion will have two companies of sharpshooters and one Gatling gun company. The command expects to leave this city by June 20 for Tampa, and will eventually join the Cuban Army under Gen. Gomez.

DOINGS AT THE ARMORIES.

Orders to Move Momentarily Expected by Astor Battery—Officers for the 112th Regiment.

The Astor Battery is ready to leave for the Philippines as soon as word comes from the War Department to make a start. With the arrival yesterday of the linen uniforms the equipment of the battery is complete, and the men began packing up last night, to be in readines to answer an immediate call.

Lieut. Williams said last night that no orders had as yet been received from Washington, but when they came the command would be ready. All that is known so far is that the battery will go via St. Louis, where the mules will be shipped. The Hotchkiss guns were packed up again yesterday, ready for removal, and there was an air of excitement and expectation in the barracks. There were many visitors, who came to bid farewell to the boys, and the impression is that the start will not now be long delayed.

Matters were very quiet about the armories last night. For the first time in weeks, Col. Appleton was not at the Seventh Regiment Armory, and there were but few members there.

At the One Hundred and Ninth recruiting is going on steadily under Major Jaffa, and over 500 men are enlisted. The regiment will be sworn in some time next week, probably with twelve companies. Major Jaffa said last night that the Captains of the regiment will probably be: Company A, John H. Cochran; Company B, William J. Kirkland; Company C, Dabney W. Briggs; Company D, John H. Wood; Company E, E. Pichard; Company F, W. Wolcott Marks; Company G, Valentine Marsh; Company H, Thomas W. Lyons; Company I, William Scott, and Company K, Henry Paret.

Some of the members of the Ninth Regiment have failed to respond to the order to report at the armory, and they will be court-martialed.

Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt announced the following appointments in the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment last night: Colonel—Thomas Denny, Jr.; Lieutenant Colonel—Frank B. Keech; Major of First Battalion—Henry S. Clark; Regimental Adjutant—Arthur Schermerhorn; Regimental Quartermaster—D. Sidney Appleton; Regimental Commissary—Frederick A. Thomas; Surgeon—Major Albert T. Weston; Assistant Surgeons—Capts. John D. Huber and Vincent Gomez. Dr. Weston and Dr. Huber were formerly Coroner's assistants.

An order was received at the headquarters of the Fifth Brigade, in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, last night from Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast commanding the officers of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment to assemble their men for inspection at 7:30 to-night. A similar order came to the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, but the hour named is 10:30. The One Hundred and Eighth has six companies and the One Hundred and Seventy-first nine companies mustered in. The Adjutant General, who will arrive in this city to-day, will also inspect the One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiments.

The officers of the One Hundred and Seventy-first met last night and organized a Board of Officers. Capt. Arthur W. Little was made Treasurer and Adjt. J. W. Dowling Secretary. An Armory Committee and Examining Board was also appointed. The board decided that the trimmings of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment uniforms shall be white to distinguish them from the uniforms of the Seventy-first, which have blue trimmings.

ARMY OFFICERS NOMINATED.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Third Regiment Volunteer Engineers—To be Colonel, Capt. DAVID DU B. GAILLARD, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Second Regiment Volunteer Engineers—To be Lieutenant Colonel, Capt. EDWARD BURR, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; Major, Capt. WILLIAM C. LANGFITT, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; Captain, Second Lieut. ROBERT J. JOHNSTON, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; First Lieutenant, CHARLES W. PARKER of Ohio; Second Lieutenant, FRANK H. MARTIN of Iowa.

Inspector General of Volunteers, with the Rank of Major—First Lieut. R. A. BROWN, Fourth Cavalry.

Chief Commissary, with the Rank of Major—First Lieut. W. K. WRIGHT, Sixteenth Infantry.

Chief Quartermaster, with the Rank of Major—Capt. CHARLES A. VERNON, Nineteenth Infantry.

Commissaries, with the Rank of Captain—Second Lieut. JOHN W. BARKER, Third United States Infantry; C. DUPONT COUDERT of New York, GEORGE W. NELLIS of New York.

Assistant Adjutant General, with the Rank of Major—WILLIAM COOKE DANIELS of Colorado, (nomination of William C. Daniels of Colorado for Commissary, with the rank of Captain, withdrawn.)

Chief Quartermaster, with the Rank of Major—M. C. HUTCHINS of Kentucky, (nomination of M. E. Hutchins of Kentucky withdrawn.)

Commissaries of Subsistence, with Rank of Captain—EDWARD W. HURLBUT of Colorado, CHARLES E. GOLDEN of Wyoming, JAMES COLFAX GRANT of Minnesota.

Signal Corps—To be Captain—CHARLES S. CONNER of Missouri. First Lieutenants—WILKIE WOODWARD of Ohio, EDWARD P. MILLER of Ohio, WILLIAMSON S. WRIGHT of Indiana. Second Lieutenants—GUSTAV HIRSCH of Ohio, CARL DARNELL of Connecticut. (Nomination of Williamson S. Wright of Indiana to be Second Lieutenant Signal Corps withdrawn.)

First Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers.—To be Captains—WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS of New York, IRA A. SHALER of New York, EUGENE ELLICOTT of Pennsylvania, EDWARD B. IVES of New York, ALLEN D. RAYMOND of Pennsylvania, MERRITT H. SMITH of New York, AZEL AMES of Massachusetts, ARTHUR HAVILAND of New York, CHARLES P. KAHLER of Maryland, CHARLES PARKER BREESE of Virginia, WILLIAM G. RAMSAY of New York. First Lieutenants—DAVID L. HOUGH of New York, EDMUND M. SAWTELLE of the District of Columbia, GEORGE W. BRAMWELL of New York, JOSEPH A. STEINMETZ of Pennsylvania, HENRY C. WILSON of the District of Columbia, M. A. VEILE of New York. Second Lieutenants—HEBER R. BISHOP, Jr.; LAWRENCE LEWIS GILLESPIE, and GEORGE PERRINE of New York, WALTER ABBOTT and HENRY F. WALKER of Massachusetts.

The nomination of Capt. William L. Kneedler, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, for Brigadier Surgeon of Volunteers is withdrawn.

All the posts in the volunteer army under the President's first call either have been filled or promised, and the remaining nominations soon will be sent to the Senate. As a result of this the pressure on Secretary Alger and the other army officials is not so great as heretofore, and there is a considerable falling off in the number of visitors to the department. The department has not yet considered the selection of the officers for the organizations to be formed under the call for 75,000 men. Fully 50,000 of the 75,000 men will be needed to recruit the existing organizations to their full legal maximum strength, which will leave but 25,000 to be divided into organizations, the formation of which as such will not take place for some time.

C. Dupont Coudert.

C. Dupont Coudert, who has been nominated as Commissary, with the rank of Captain, is a son of the late Charles Coudert of this city.

George W. Nellis.

George W. Nellis, who has been nominated as Commissary, with the rank of Captain, entered the Second Separate Company at Auburn in 1881, and served for six years, being promoted to the rank of Sergeant. He was then discharged, but re-enlisted in 1889, and in 1891 was elected Second Lieutenant.

William Barclay Parsons.

William Barclay Parsons, who has been nominated as Captain, was born in this city in 1859. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1879, and received the degree of C. E. from the School of Mines in 1882. He entered the service of the Erie Railroad, and in 1884 was made engineer on one of the main line divisions. In 1885 he began to practice as a consulting engineer, having resigned his post with the railroad. He has been connected with a number of public works and has given special attention to rapid transit matters. He is now chief engineer to the Rapid Transit Commission.

Edward B. Ives.

Edward B. Ives, who has been nominated as Captain, was graduated from West Point in 1878, and entered the army as Second Lieutenant Nineteenth United States Infantry. He was promoted First Lieutenant in 1886 and resigned in 1888. In 1890 he joined the Signal and Telegraph Corps of the National Guard of this State, and was rapidly advanced in position until in 1894 he became Chief Signal Officer, with the rank of Major.

AMENDING THE VOLUNTEER ACT

WASHINGTON, June 7.—By direction of the Committee of Military Affairs to-day Chairman Hull introduced in the House a bill to amend Section 10 of the Volunteer act "temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war." It repeals the proviso that officers appointed or assigned to the staff of commanders of army corps, divisions, or brigades shall serve only in such capacity, and that when relieved from such staff of service such appointments or assignments shall terminate. The bill provides that assignments of officers of the volunteer staff shall be governed by the same rules and regulations as the regular army. The action is taken on the recommendation of Secretary Alger, who says that under a strict construction officers are restrained from performance of any other duty than that of the post to which appointed.

The passage of the amendment will be expedited. The committee also agreed to report favorably a bill providing for a military secretary, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, to the Secretary of War. The act to provide for the employment of retired officers of the army not above the rank of Colonel in time of war, which passed the Senate, was considered and laid on the table. This kills it until it is subsequently called up.

OPENING SUPPLIES AT TAMPA.

Gen. Miles Is Directing the Delivery of Provisions to Troops.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The reports that reached the War Department this morning indicate that conditions are rapidly improving at Tampa so far as the congestion of freight and supplies is concerned. Under authority from the War Department, Gen. Miles is proceeding at once to solve the question of distributing the stores which now incumber many miles of the railroad track, by assigning men who seem to be fitted for such duty, without regard to their staff positions, to the task of opening up the goods and placing them where they are needed.

By adopting this direct method it is calculated that all delay in traffic on the score of accumulated freight at the Tampa end of the line will be overcome within a day or two, while there will be less complaint among the troops of lack of stores and supplies that have been lying almost within their sight, yet inaccessible to them for many days past.

REGISTRY FOR FOREIGN SHIPS.

Senator Frye Objects to Buying Vessels on the Atlantic Coast for Transports.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—A difference of opinion has arisen between the War Department and the Senate Committee on Commerce on the question of granting American registry to foreign ships desired for transport purposes. The War Department is very anxious to secure a certain vessel now engaged in the Puerto Rico trade, which it has been offered on what is considered advantageous terms, and which it deems a particularly desirable addition to the transport fleet for the reason that the Captain is said to be one of the best pilots in Puerto Rican waters. The ship now flies a foreign flag, however, and before she could be chartered for transport use it would be necessary to have her admitted to American registry. When application was made to Senator Frye of Maine, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, he refused to approve the proposition on the ground that there are enough American ships on the Atlantic Coast available for the Government's use without conferring the gift of registry on foreign bottoms.

"I have no objection," said Mr. Frye, in explanation of his position, "to grant registry to ships on the Pacific Coast in order to enable them to be chartered by the Government for transport purposes because there are not enough American ships there to supply its demands, but I am opposed to giving American registry to any ships of foreign build on the Atlantic or Gulf Coast for the simple reason that there are plenty of home-built ships here to supply all the transports we need. The conferring of American registry on a foreign vessel enhances its value and admits it to the privileges of our coastwise trade, which it would of course continue to enjoy after its temporary charter by the Government has expired. I don't see why we should confer a boon like that on foreign ships when we might as well use those of our own people."

A proposition has been made to amend the act conferring registry on the particular vessel the War Department is after by providing that it should not afterward be entitled to engage in coastwise trade. The owners are understood to be willing to this, but there are foreseen other complications which they want provided against. In view of the possibility of Puerto Rico becoming American territory, they point out, such a provision would compel them to abandon their regular business, which is with that island. These points have not been settled. In view of Senator Frye's position, which is understood to be that of the Commerce Committee, the probability seems to be that no more bills admitting alien craft to the privileges enjoyed by American ships will be allowed to go through the Senate, even if the War Department wants them.

MORE REGIMENTS TO GO.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., June 7.—Telegraphic communications were received here to-day from Washington making inquiries as to which regiments were best equipped as to uniforms and ordnance. It is rumored that regiments are to be ordered to the front from the Third Corps, of which the Fourteenth, Eighth, Ninth New York, and the Second Nebraska and First Maine are the best equipped. It is feared that the sudden ordering away of these regiments would handicap recruiting to their full strength, as is now ordered. It is thought at headquarters, however, that such recruits will be ordered to their regiments wherever they may be sent.

The Fourteenth New York to-day received from the Woman's Auxiliary National Guard of Brooklyn, through Mrs. Russell Waldron, socks, soap, towels, abdominal bandages, and many other needed articles for the hospital corps. Col. Wilder is expected here at any time to assume command of the Fourteenth. Lieut. Col. Kline is now on the rapid road to recovery from his illness, due to vaccination.

Capt. Wagner, Company L of the Fourteenth, has been appointed Engineer Officer of the First Division, Third Corps, under Gen. Grant. Lieut. Wingate, Company A; Lieut. McNamara, Company C, and Lieut. Bridgman, Company K, are the officers appointed by Col. Kline to proceed to Brooklyn to recruit for the Fourteenth.

Sergt. John Noble and Private A. E. Burrell, Company C of the Fourteenth, have been detailed to convey Private Martin Scott, Company M, First Washington, D. C., to the Government hospital at Washington. Scott lost his reason owing to the hot weather. They left to-day.

Lieut. Levy, Company K, of the Eighth New York, has been detailed as acting Division Commissary under Col. Grant; Capt. Knight Neffel of the Eighth has been appointed Brigade Engineer of the Third Brigade, commanded by Col. Clarke.

The following officers are appointed by Col. Chauncey to leave for New York to recruit to the maximum strength for the Eighth Regiment: Capt. Thomas Ely, First Lieut. W. J. Smith, First Lieut. George W. Frost, Jr.

Two hundred pairs of shoes were issued to the Eighth boys to-day and 500 will be distributed to-morrow. The Eighth is almost ready for the field.

The Ninth New York troops are also receiving their supplies very rapidly, and are now fairly well equipped. The following officers were elected to recruit in New York by their respective battalion officers: Capt. Morris, Lieut. Wilcox, and Capt. Timson. It is not yet certain if any officers over the rank of First Lieutenant of any regiment will be allowed to go, owing to the uncertainty of the troops remaining here long, as the Department does not wish any commanding officer to be away from his post.

Gov. Bradley of Kentucky will be here to-morrow and review the Kentucky troops. Lieuts. Gaither, Power, and Riley will recruit for the Second Kentucky. For the First Artillery Lieuts. Fishback, Head, and Parker will recruit to the maximum. United States Senator Allen will review the Second Nebraska Regiment here to-morrow, and a great time is expected in Gen. Grant's division, of which the regiment is a part, in consequence of the presence of these distinguished guests. Lieuts. Hartman, Percy, and Wiley will recruit for the Second Nebraska.

Regimental open-order drills and brigade inspections occupied the volunteer army today. The commanding officers are very highly pleased with the general excellence the soldiers are attaining, and they state that preparation for the field is going forward as satisfactorily as could be expected.

Gen. Brooke issued his formal order today to the various regiments to recruit their companies to the required number of 106 men, and the details have already been made out in nearly every regiment. The number of men required by this order will be in the neighborhood of 15,000 of the volunteers under the second call of the President. Very few of the regiments have more than 1,000 man, and many have not more than 800. The Pennsylvania and Ohio regiments will require nearly double their present enrollment, no regiment from either of these States having more than 800 men and a numebr of them not more than 600 or 700.

THE ROCKEFELLERS' PROPERTY

An Offer to Sell Some on Account of North Tarrytown Assessment Taken Up.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 7.—William Rockefeller and John D. Rockefeller were the principal protestants before the Board of Assessors, when it met to-day to hear objections to the assessments for 1898, in the village of North Tarrytown. The brothers were represented by Harry T. Dykman and Howard H. Moss.

They presented the typewritten protests and affidavits of their clients. Mr. Dykman said the assessment levied upon William Rockefeller's property was unfair, and that the latter had authorized him to sell all his property in the corporate limits, fifty acres, assessed at $22,000, for $7,500.

At this Alderman Cahill, a member of the board, jumped up and said that was a splendid chance for an investment, and that it would pay any one to take the offer.

"You can have it at that price, $7,500," said Mr. Dykman.

"How long does the offer hold open?" asked the Alderman.

"Two months," replied Mr. Dykman.

"I'll take it then," said the Alderman.

After the session Mr. Cahill said he would certainly take the offer, and would raise the money at once. Many believe the offer to sell was a bluff, but Mr. Dykman said it was open and was meant.

Mr. Dykman then made a protest against the assessment against John D. Rockefeller's property of $239,000. He said it was 50 per cent. in excess of the valuation in the market, and claimed the Rockefellers were victims of prejudice and that the assessment was an error.

Both the Rockefellers have contests pending in the courts against the village assessments for 1897. Several other protests were entered.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

HOW PEACE IS RESTORED

Different Methods Adopted in All the Foreign Wars of the United States.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE EXERTED

Mme. Britton's Part in Securing the Recognition of American Independence by England—Procedure Dictated by Expediency.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—In view of the growing belief that Spain is seeking to initiate a peace movement, the precedents bearing on peace negotiations are being looked into. They disclose many interesting features in the negotiations following wars in which the United States has engaged.

The peace negotiations closing the Revolutionary War came about in a romantic manner. Franklin and Jay were living in Paris at the time, having succeeded in enlisting the active assistance of France. Among Franklin's neighbors was a Mme. Britton, with whom the famous statesman-scientist formed a fast friendship. Mme. Britton spent the Summer at Nice, where she met several English noblemen, among whom was Lord Cholmondeley. The latter, on learning that she was a friend of Franklin, asked for a note of introduction to him, saying he would call and drink tea with him at Passey. The letter was given, and Franklin and Lord Cholmondeley were brought together on friendly terms.

His lordship said that he was an intimate friend of Lord Shelburne, who had just become the ruling figure of the British Ministry, and it was suggested that Franklin write a letter to Lord Shelburne, which Lord Cholmondeley undertook to deliver in person. Acting on the suggestion, Franklin wrote a brief letter expressing the wish that a "general peace" might be brought about. But he was careful to avoid betraying any anxiety or hope that the peace would take place immediately. Franklin felt sure of his ground, as political conditions in the United States were much disturbed.

The letter was very welcome to Lord Shelburne, as it arrived just after a serious upheaval in the British Parliament. The Ministry of Lord North, which had conducted the war, narrowly escaped a vote of censure, and it gave place to a Ministry favorable to the recognition of American independence. Lord Shelburne had not wished to initiate the movement, but Franklin's letter paved the way, and as a result formal negotiations were opened between Franklin and Lord Shelburne leading to the recognition of American independence and the conclusion of a peace with the American Colonies.

After the War of 1812.

The peace negotiations after the war of 1812 were more formal in character. Soon after the war began. President Madison took the first step toward restoring peace, and in a message to Congress on Nov. 4, 1812, he said:

"Anxious to bridge the evils from which a state of war cannot be exempt, I lost no time after it had been declared in conveying to the British Government the terms on which its progress might be arrested."

The terms proposed by Madison were that Great Britain vacate the orders in council on blockades and on the impressment of American seamen. The movement came to naught. The Emperor of Russia took the next step to restore peace. He first made a proposition to John Quincy Adams, our Minister to St. Petersburg, suggesting that he would act as mediator. The proposition was also made to the State Department at Washington through the Russian Minister here. It was accepted by the United States, and Messrs. Bayard, Gallatin, and Adams received instructions on April 15, 1813, to proceed to St. Petersburg. Their instructions began:

"Your first duty will be to conclude a peace with Great Britain."

The terms of peace were the same as Madison had previously specified, but these were indispensable conditions. Great Britain declined the overture, however, and Lord Castlereagh wrote to the State Department suggesting direct negotiations. Accordingly Henry Clay and Jonathan Russell were added to the Peace Commission, receiving new instructions Jan. 28, 1814. British Commissioners were appointed, and the commission met at Ghent Aug. 5. The British presented four points and the Americans three. Among the British points was that relating to the maintenance of a warship on the Great Lakes, which has since become an established practice. The peace treaty was finally agreed to Dec. 24, 1814.

The Treaty with Mexico.

During the Mexican War, while hostilities were still in progress, the Chief Clerk of the State Department, Nicholas P. Trist, was sent to Mexico to open negotiations for peace. He was instructed to demand the cession of New Mexico and California. These terms were rejected by Mexico. Thereupon the United States recalled Trist. This caused much agitation in Mexico, as it was feared the United States would adopt very aggressive steps. Trist had not acted on the recall, but remained in Mexico. He succeeded, as a result of the changed feeling, in making a treaty of peace, known as the Treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo, on Feb. 4, 1848.

At the close of the civil war there was no peace negotiation or treaty in the usual sense. Being a rebellion, the Federal Government recognized no power with which it could make a treaty. The surrender at Appomattox was without condition, but an arrangement was made by which certain military concessions were allowed by Gen. Grant to the surrendering armies. Beyond this there was no formal peace treaty or agreement.

The precedent of Franklin's informal peace overtures suggest that if Spain is unable to secure the mediation of the European powers she might enlist the service of some friend, who, in an individual capacity, could take the initiative as Franklin did. That of 1812 suggests that formal peace overtures are to be made through Commissioners, duly instructed on the terms they can grant. If the precedent of the Mexican war were followed, then one of the officials of Spain's Foreign Office could come to Washington and make personal overtures toward peace. The precedents show that there is no fixed procedure, under international law, toward a restoration of peace, and that the form adopted is dictated mainly by expediency. Undue humiliation of the vanquished party is to be avoided.

BLACK TO SEE THE PRESIDENT.

Will Again Request Appointments in Volunteer Army for Gens. Butt, Oliver, Doyle, and Smith.

Gov. Black, it is understood, will visit President McKinley in a few days and again request the appointment of Brig. Gens. McCoskry Butt, First Brigade; Robert Shaw Oliver, Third Brigade; Peter C. Doyle, Fourth Brigade, and George Moore Smith, Fifth Brigade, as Brigadier Generals in the volunteer army. The Governor requested these appointments some weeks ago, and it is said is not pleased at being ignored as he has been, after meeting the call for volunteers so promptly.

Of the officers recommended, Gens. Doyle, Oliver, and Smith all saw war service during the rebellion, and Gen. Butt has attended army manoeuvres abroad for some years, and has a valuable knowledge of handling troops. Gen. Butt has received a number of flattering letters from high army officials, the following from Gen. Merritt, United States Army, among the number:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.
Governors Island, New York City.
April 23, 1898.

Dear Gen. Butt: I have heard from one of your staff officers that you are going to ask the President for the command of a brigade of volunteers as soon as a volunteer army is formed.

If volunteer officers are to be selected to command these brigades, I hope that you will be among those chosen. I am acquainted with your military record, and I know the work that you have recently accomplished in bringing the Twelfth Regiment of this city up to the very front rank of efficiency. I believe that you are well equipped to train a brigade in the field, and I would expect to see you handle it well in action.

Yours very truly. WESLEY MERRITT,
Major General.

Brigadier Gen. McCoskry Butt, commanding First Brigade, N. G. N. Y.

TESTS OF THE HOLLAND BOAT.

Several Brief Trips Made Under Water—Trials to Continue To-day—Government's Onerous Conditions.

The seagoing and diving qualities of the Holland submarine torpedo boat were further tested yesterday preparatory to the final trial trip and official inspection by a board of Government officials, which is expected to take place some time next week. The series of experimnts with the vessel are being conducted entirely by John P. Holland, the inventor of the craft, assisted by his staff.

Yesterday's operations consisted in testing the vessel's submerging abilities, which were expected to have been improved by radical alterations recently made in the arrangement of her rudders. The vessel was taken from her moorings at the foot of Fifty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. She took a position about 100 feet off shore for her diving trials, and made altogether seven or eight trips under water, remaining submerged for various lengths of time. The longest submarine trip consumed five minutes, during which the craft ran steadily and kept an even keel, maintaining a speed of eight knots an hour. During one submersion the run was made twenty-six feet below the surface. The number of tugs and yachts in the vicinity prevented longer than five-minute runs being made.

The vessel will be taken further out to sea for to-day's trial, when she will be kept under water for periods varying from ten to fifteen minutes each, and later in the week Mr. Holland says that he will make a dive from Owl's Head to Staten Island.

The inventor has written to the Navy Department asking that some of the conditions for the Government trial of the craft be modified. One of these conditions, which the inventor says it is almost impossible to comply with, demands the arrangement on the vessel of two flagpoles, 35 feet long, by which her course, while under water, can be followed. The size and weight of such poles, it is claimed, will seriously interfere with the speed or the vessel and with her control while under water, such obstructions it was pointed out in the letter would not be required of the vessel in active service. Another stipulation made by the Government is that a whitehead torpedo be fired with accuracy from the vessel. This, the inventor points out, should be done by the Navy Department, as the torpedo boat company has no torpedo and no torpedo experts to insure the projectile being fired with accuracy. When these conditions are removed the trial trip will take place.

The boat has been offered for sale to the Government for $75,000.

THE MACKENZIE'S TRIAL.

New Torpedo Boat Averages Twenty Knots Against the Tide.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The torpedo boat Mackenzie returned from her trial trip this evening. Her test was made over the Government measured knot at Deepwater Point, Delaware Bay, and was entirely satisfactory. She was given four runs—two against the tide and two with the tide.

Under the latter conditions she made considerably over the twenty-knot requirement, and averaged the 20 knots against the tide. Her record draught was not taken in such a manner that its full benefit was not obtained, but the fastest mile was covered in 2:55. Going at full speed, with Naval Constructor Hanscom at the wheel, she was turned half a dozen times in two lengths. All on board were pleased at the success of the trial, and predicted better results at the official trial, which has not yet been fixed.

NAVAL OFFICER DIES AT SEA.

Lieutenant Commander E. W. Sturdy, Well Known in the Navy, Passes Away Aboard a Collier.

KEY WEST, June 7.—The United States collier Pompey, formerly the British steamer Harlech, arrived here this morning from Norfolk, Va., with her commander, Lieut. Commander E. W. Sturdy, dead on board, and Lieut. K. C. Norton in charge of the ship.

Commander Sturdy was not well when the Pompey sailed on Friday evening. He was taken sick off Cape Henry, soon afterward became unconscious, and died yesterday. There was no physician on board. He was a native of Maine, fifty-one years of age, and had been in the service thirty-six years. The family of the deceased live at Annapolis. The interment of the remains of Lieut. Commander Sturdy will take place here to-day, with fitting naval honors.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—News of the death of Lieut. Commander Edward W. Sturdy came to the Navy Department this morning some time after the press reports of the sad event were received, in the shape of a telegram from Commodore Remey at Key West. The cause of death, the dispatch added, was supposed to be apoplexy, to which the officer was exposed by reason of his full temperament and fleshy build. The news was received with great regret at the Navy Department, where the officer was well known and liked.

The Navigation Bureau took steps to acquaint the family of the deceased with the sad news, and asked for instructions as to the disposition of the remains. Lieut. Commander Sturdy leaves a wife and three daughters, all living at Annapolis, near the Naval Academy.

He was born in Massachusetts and entered the Naval Academy in February, 1863. He was promoted to be Ensign in 1868 and was attached to the United States ship Pensacola on the Pacific Station for two years. He reached the grade of Lieutenant in 1871 while on duty in Washington. After a short service in the Hydrographic Office he was ordered to the United States ship Wasp, on the South Atlantic Station, and remained there for four years. From 1876 to 1878 he was on duty at the Naval Observatory, and was next attached to the United States ship Ticonderoga for three years. From 1880 to 1884 he was on duty in the Nautical Almanac office, in this city, part of the time acting as Superintendent, after which he served two years on the European station, first on the Quinnebaug and then on the Kearsarge. He performed ordnance duty at the Washington Navy Yard from 1887 to 1889, and was then ordered to the Baltimore, on the Pacific Station, where he remained until April, 1893. He next served successively on the training ship Richmond, the Constellation, the Olympia, the Franklin, the Minneapolis, and the Wabash, and cruised in nearly all parts of the world. While attached to the Baltimore, in the Pacific, he reached the grade of Lieutenant Commander in April, 1892, and served as Executive Officer on all the vessels to which he was subsequently attached until placed in command of the Wasp.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Meeting of Committee Appointed to Help the Government During War.

A meeting of the Special Committee of Thirty of the Chamber of Commerce, recently appointed to support the President and Congress in the war with Spain, was held yesterday in the rooms of the chamber. Alexander E. Orr, President of the chamber, presided. Other members of the committee present were George Wilson, Secretary; Jacob Schiff, Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank; Whitelaw Reid, Carl Schurz, William E. Dodge, and W. L. Trenholm.

Mr. Orr stated after the meeting that there had been nothing as yet for the committee to do except to complete its organization and to inform the President of its appointment and its objects. This had already been done, and a letter of thanks had been received from the President, and a similar letter from Gov. Black, who had also been notified of the appointment of the committee.

The committee, it was said, stands ready to do anything which the Government either of the Nation or State requests during the war. It would assist in raising money, floating loans for that purpose, raising regiments or rendering any other assistance of which it may be capable.

Government Wants the Arkadia.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn expects to secure the steamship Arkadia, now at New York, for transport purposes in the West Indian campaign. Her charter by the Government is contingent upon certain changes being made to the vessel by the company owning her. The Arkadia will accommodate 1,000 men.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

BUFFALO AT HAMPTON ROADS.

She Will Receive a Modern Battery to Fit Her for Service—Her Career in Brazil's Navy.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Word was received at the Navy Department to-day that the Buffalo, formerly the Nictheroy, had arrived in Hampton Roads to-day from Brazil. She will receive a modern armament of quick-firing guns, and will be prepared for service. Her Captain will be Commander Hemphill, now in this city.

The Nictheroy (El Cid) was built for the Southern Pacific at Newport News in 1893. She was purchased by Flint & Co. in October, 1893, along with five other vessels, for the purpose of being transformed into war vessels for the Constitutional Government of Brazil, which was then at war with the rebel Mello, who had the entire Brazilian Navy with him, and the Brazilian flag was broken out on her by Mrs. Charles R. Flint on Nov. 19, 1893. Commander Hill, the executive officer of the Nictheroy, and the division officers were all graduates of Annapolis. Flint & Co. armed her with a 15-inch dynamite gun, capable of throwing 500 pounds of dynamite over one mile, and 200 pounds of dynamite over three miles. She also had one Halpine Dirigible torpedo, one 55-pounder rapid-fire gun, two 33-pounders, two 37 milimeter revolving cannon, eight 6-pounders, nine 1-pounders, all Hotchkiss make, and four Howell automobile tubes, with torpedoes.

She also carried several thousand loaded rounds of ammunition, and was equipped with two searchlights, one 30-inch reflector, which was exhibited at the Columbian Exposition, in Chicago, and one 13-inch reflector. Two of the transformed torpedo boats were carried on the deck of the Nictheroy, together with their entire equipmen of guns and ammunition.

This fleet, which had a total capacity of throwing 4,500 pounds of dynamite at one time, put in at Pernambuco on its way down to Rio, and the knowledge of the presence of the dynamite fleet, as it was known, caused such terror that the natives fled to the hills. It is acknowledged in Brazil that this fleet prevented the secession of the northern provinces, and prevented the attempt at destroy the republic by re-establishing the monarchy. On the arrival of this fleet Admiral Pernambuco Mello gave it out that he was coming north to meet it, but instead he went south. The revolt ended with the entry of the Nictheroy and her convoys into the harbor at Rio.

She was bought by the United States and left Rio under convoy of the battleship Oregon and the gunboat Marietta on Saturday, May 5, touched at Bahia May 10, when the Oregon proceeded home, leaving the Marietta to accompany the Nictheroy.

Lieut. Logan, who will be second officer of the Buffalo; Surgeon Guthrie of the training ship Alliance, and Chief Engineer Zane left for Buffalo on June 3 to open a recruiting station. Lieut. Logan desires, if possible, to recruit all the men necessary for the cruiser in Buffalo. The Buffalo is to be armed with ten 5-inch rapid-fire guns for the principal battery, besides a large number of smaller rapid-fire guns for the secondary battery. She is to be provided with steel protection two and half inches in thickness, which will make her one of the most formidable vessels of her class. Her speed is eighteen knots.

CAMP ALGER'S WATER SUPPLY.

Col. Welch of the Sixty-fifth New York Says He Has Sunk Three Wells.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The War Department to-day made public the following letter from Col. Samuel M. Welch, Jr., of the Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, bearing on the food and water supply at Camp Alger, Va.:

Headquarters Sixty-fifth Regiment, Infantry, New York Volunteers,
Camp Russell A. Alger, June 1, 1898.

This regiment has suffered somewhat from lack of proper supply of water. I took active measures to procure a supply, and have been working to that end since our arrival in cam

Wanamaker's

Bell Skirts in White Lawn SEASONABLE things, — you'll need them in the next few weeks. We make up three different lots and let you pick at a price.

At $4,—really $5 and $6 kinds.
At $9,—really $12 kinds.
At $12,—really $15 kinds.

They are eminently fine goods; exquisite in make and elaborately belaced and embroidered.

Handkerchiefs. BECAUSE they are cheapest, don't think they are poor goods. We're proud of our handkerchiefs, and the fact that we are able to make such little prices on them but makes us the prouder.

All-linen or all-silk. Nothing else. We never allow a thread of cotton in our whole handkerchief store.

FOR WOMEN

Lo 1. At $1 doz.—100 dozen plain white hemstitched handkerchiefs, in ⅛ and 1-inch hems; 10c. each.
Lot 2. At $1.75 doz.—60 dozen fine white linen handkerchiefs, in ½ and 1-inch hems; 15c each.
Lot 3. At $1.75 doz.—90 dozen all-linen hemstitched and initialed handkerchiefs; small script letter; 15c. each.

FOR MEN

Lot 1. At $1.35 doz.—95 dozen unlaundered initialed; 12 1-2c. each.
Lot 2. At $1.75 doz.—125 dozen plain hemstitched handkerchiefs, in 1-2 and 1-inch hems; 16c. each.
Lot 3. At $2.75 doz.—100 dozen fine linen handkerchiefs; in 1-4, 1-2 and 1-inch hems; 25c. each.

Broadway.

Summer Corsets. THESE are some of the especially popular things that the feminine public has marked for its own in the corset store.

At 50c.—Estelle corset, of jean; sateen strips; heavily boned; white and drab; 18 to 30 inches
At 50c.—Princess Summer corset, of fine durable net; well boned; 2 side steels; long and short waists; suitable for general wear or bicycling; 18 to 30 inches; extra size, 75c.
At $1.25—"L. R." corset; abdominal spoon clasp; 2 side steels; boned bust; made especially for stout figures; white and drab; 20 to 30 inches.
At $1.25—"H. & S." corset of fine coutil; sateen striped; long waist; short on hips; trimmed with lace top and bottom; white and drab.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Summer-Weight Combination Suits. "QUALITY-FOR-PRICE,"—that's the test. Price isn't enough,—*what do you get for the price*,—that's the question.

It's not a question at all, here,—it's answered before you ask it. There's only one thing that you *can* get here and that's the market's best goods for the price paid.

Weigh that statement by these facts:

At $2.25—Ypsilanti balbriggan combination suit; soft, light, fine. Silk trimmed throughout, low neck, knee length.
At $—Swiss ribbed lisle thread suits, exceptional fineness, spliced seats and reinforced seams; low neck, lace trimmed.
At $4.25—Very light and strong silk-and-wool combination, in white; low neck, no sleeves, knee length.
At $5—Ypsilanti Novia, all silk; full fashioned.

Broadway.

Furs Safely Stored WE'RE taking care of a great many furs this Summer. We should like to be entrusted with yours. Our facilities for safe storage are the best and careful attendants are in charge. The cost will be only trifling.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

HEAT VICTIMS IN CHICAGO.

Four Persons Prostrated by the Humidity—A Heavy Shower.

CHICAGO, June 7.—During the last three days the temperature has steadily risen until 83 was reached yesterday. Although this figure is not excessive, the heat has been accompanied by much humidity, and the effect was seen in the prostration of four persons, an unusual thing here this early in the year.

The victims were John Hellen a blacksmith; James Larkin, a bricklayer; an unknown man, who fell on the street, and Frank Scoville of Grand Rapids, Mich., who was found unconscious.

To add to the discomfort there has been a water famine in the south part of the city, no water being obtainable above the first story. This afternoon there were two terrible rain showers, flooding the streets and doing considerable damage in the outlying portions of the city. During one terrible clap of thunder, Dennis Corcoran, an old man who was very much frightened, expired of heart disease.

THE PRISONER'S FRIEND DEAD.

Rhode Island Man Who Helped All Culprits Expires.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., June 7.—Henry C. L. Dorsey, known all over New England as the "Prisoner's Friend," died to-day, aged seventy-five years. Up to within a few years his name was known to thousands as the man who would offer bail for any one who could convince him that he was innocent of the crime charged, whether he knew the man or not.

It was said of Mr. Dorsey that once he was unjustly arrested, which caused him to make a vow to help any man in a similar position. He was a Kentuckian, the son of a planter, and formerly had much property, which his many liberal acts reduced gradually. The convicts at the Connecticut State Prison eat a Thanksgiving dinner annually, purchased by the interest on a fund deposited by Mr. Dorsey for that purpose.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Gov. Voorhees Says There Will Be No Extra Session.

TRENTON, N. J., June 7.—Gov. Voorhees was in the capital to-day, and said positively that there would be no extra session this Summer or Fall unless something unforeseen made such action necessary. He said the only reason that could be thought of would be to take some action in regard to the State troops, but that was not necessary at the present time, and did not seem likely to be, as the State could provide for the troops still to be called out without an extra session.

The Governor understands that New Jersey will have to call out 2,390 more men. Of these, 990 will be used to fill up the regiments already mustered in, and the remainder will be mustered in as a provisional regiment.

TAKING OF THE CENSUS

Discussion in the Senate as to How the Employes Should Be Appointed.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES DEBATED

Some of the Senators Think the Census Force Should Be Examined Under Such Restrictions—Others Favor Direct Appointments.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Senate today resumed consideration of the measure providing for the taking of the twelfth census.

Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mon.,) in charge of the bill, proposed an amendment providing that in addition to the Director and Assistant Director of Census and five expert statisticians not more than twenty-five persons shall be appointed to the census establishment before Jan. 1, 1899. Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) accepted that amendment in lieu of those offered by him yesterday, and it was agreed to. The provision for a special disbursing officer was stricken out and a provision inserted that the disbursing officer of the Interior Department should perform the duties of disbursing officer for the Census Bureau.

Mr. Cockrell suggested that the Census Committee see to it in this bill that statistics, particularly those with reference to population, mortality, manufacturing, and agriculture, be published with promptness.

Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.,) offered an amendment providing that in the preparation of the statistics all terms expressing weight, measure, distance, or value be expressed in terms of the English language. It was agreed to.

Mr. Cockrell offered an amendment striking out the provisior that the census force should be subjected to such examination as the Director, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may prescribe, in lieu thereof he proposed that the employes should be examined and certified by the Civil Service Commission. He maintained that as provided for in the bill the appointments would be "spoils" appointments, and he felt that there was no more reason why the census employes should be exempted from civil service examination than there was for the exemption of other employes of the Government. It was violative, too, he thought, of the pledges of the political parties.

Mr. Carter vigorously opposed the amendment. He felt that it was no more reasonable to select an army for service in the field against Spain by the civil service examination than it was to select the clerks for the census work in that way. The work was provisional and temporary. The average employment would not exceed probably six months. He maintained that no better or more intelligent body of men was ever gotten together for census work than was the force of the eleventh census.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) heartily supported the amendment. He said that the force needed would be largely copyists and clerks, and the Civil Service Commission was even now prepared from its lists and quota to supply these people immediately. The pending bill, he said, provided that the Director of the Census should prescribe the examination to be taken by applicants for positions. This, he said, meant simply that the persons appointed would be named on account of political consideration. If the entire question of appointment were left with the Director of the Census, Mr. Lodge said he would be willing, but he realized that as the bill now stood the burden of the appointments would fall upon members of Congress.

Mr. Wilson (Rep., Wash.,) made a vigorous attack upon the present administration of the civil service. The service itself, he made clear, he was not particularly opposed to, but he did oppose the methods employed by the Civil Service Commission. He recited some of his own experiences with the commission, all of which indicated that the people of Washington, in his opinion, had in every case been imposed upon. The people of the United States, Mr. Wilson declared, were paying $500,000 a year for civil service examinations which were practically useless to the country.

Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.,) antagonized the amendment, declaring that under the arrangement made by the bill for the census work he was satisfied better results would be obtained than if the amendment of Mr. Cockrell were adopted.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) also opposed the amendment. He was in favor of the civil service idea as originally advanced, but the elaboration and extension of the system did not meet his approval, and he thought the people would soon revolt against it. He took occasion, he said, to warn the Civil Service Commission and its friends that in extending the system they were constituting themselves the foe of true civil service, and their efforts, if continued, could result only in the eventual destruction of the entire system.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) in a brief reply to Mr. Chandler denounced the former "spoils" system, which had been succeeded by the present civil service system. Under that old system, Mr. Hoar said, every man of Congress had his band of devoted followers, who expected to be rewarded with a public office for work done for him. It was an intolerable system, he declared, and had gone never to return. Without passing upon the amendment the Senate at 5:05 P. M., on motion of Mr. Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) adjourned.

THE FRANCHISE OF VOLUNTEERS.

Debate in the House on the Rights of Soldiers to Vote.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The House today took up the bill providing for the participation of volunteer soldiers in Congressional elections during the existence of the present war, it having been made yesterday the special order for to-day. Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa,) said the bill found Constitutional warrant in the section giving Congress power to make or alter regulations prescribed by the State Legislature affecting the times, places, and manner of holding elections for Representatives.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) and Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) raised the question of the constitutionality of the provision declaring "the requirements of the State laws as to registration shall not apply to the electors." They questioned it on the ground that the registration was a feature of qualification and was exclusively within the province of State powers, and not a matter of "times, places, and manner" contemplated in the Constitution.

Mr. Lacey expressed the opinion that the bill's provisions affecting elections qualifications was Constitutional as being warranted in an implied Federal power incident to the express power granted to Congress to make or alter regulations affecting times, places, and manner of holding elections. However, he was not averse to an amendment to strike out the provision proposing to nullify the State requirements in regard to registration.

The further consideration of the measure precipitated a prolonged colloquy, in which many members joined. It was apparent that the bill involved fine questions of Constitutional construction. A desire to postpone consideration was manifest, and Mr. Lacey's request that the bill be made the continuing special order for to-morrow was granted. It was stated by the Speaker, however, that the Sundry Civil conference report would take precedence.

At 5:02 o'clock P. M. the House adjourned.

State Flags to be Returned.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The House today passed a bill directing the Secretary of War to return to the State of New York the flags carried in the Civil War by the One Hundred and Thirteenth Infantry and the Seventh heavy artillery, and to the State of Ohio the flags carried by the Twenty-first, Fifty-eighth, and Sixtieth Regiments of Ohio infantry.

Political Disabilities Removed.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The bill for the removal of all political disabilities arising from the civil war is now a law, President McKinley having formally approved it. Representative Jenkins of Wisconsin is its author. The law declares that the "disabilities imposed by Section 3, Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, heretofore incurred are hereby removed."

Congressional Notes.

The House and Senate came to an agreement yesterday on the Urgent War Deficiency bill. The House concurred in the Senate amendments and the Senate agreed to the House amendment providing $70,000 for additional printing in the Navy Department, and for work in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The Senate yesterday passed the bill for the protection of the Indian Territory. During the consideration of the measure several amendments were adopted. One of the amendments to the measure ratifies the agreement made by the Dawes Commission with the Five Civilized Tribes.

The Senate yesterday agreed to the report of the conferees on the Post Office Appropriation bill. The bill appropriates $150,000 for rural free delivery. The bill also includes the Senate amendment for a joint committee of the two houses to investigate the question of excessive charges by railroad companies for mail transportation.

WAR REVENUE BILL CAUCUS.

Republicans Reach an Agreement on Silver Coinage and the Bond Provision.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Republican members of the conference committee on the War Revenue bill were in caucus for about four hours to-day, and it is stated by members of the caucus that they practically reached an agreement on the most important items of difference between the two houses. They relate to the coinage of silver bullion, the form of the bond provision, and the amount of the bonds, the inheritance tax, and the duty on tea. These questions have not yet been raised in the full conference, and the Republicans decline to state any points of their agreement.

The general impression among Senators is that there will be some provision for coining the seigniorage, and possibly all the silver bullion in the Treasury, but it is not believed that the terms of the Senate provision will be accepted without material modification. The result of the Oregon election strengthened those opposed to making any concessions to silver, but it also had the effect of causing the Western Republican Senators to be all the more clamorous for recognition. They express confidence that their representations will not go unheeded, and they profess to speak upon assurances from Republican members of the conference.

Two sessions of the full committee were held, but in these only matters of minor importance were passed upon, and as a rule the Senate amendments on these matters were accepted. Among the changes was one in the beer tax provision, making it definite that the stock on hand exempted should be the stock in the hands of dealers, and not of brewers. There is quite a contest over the Senate amendment exempting the tobacco stock on hand from taxation, but this schedule has not been passed upon. The indications are, however, that the Senate provision will stand. The House conferrees are making a determined contest to relieve insurance agents, brokers, &c., for the year, and they have indicated a tendency to allow the tax on bankers, brokers, theatres, &c., to stand if the insurance agents are not taxed. They are also making an onslaught on Senator Chilton's amendment extending the provisions in regard to proprietary medicines to other articles, and the Senate's representatives indicate a disposition to yield on this point.

Senator Allison expressed the opinion at noon that a report would be made to-morrow, but when adjournment was taken for the night he modified the statement, saying that while he thought the committee could conclude its work to-morrow, it would not be able to report before Thursday.

"There are," he said, "many things on which we are on the verge of agreement, but on important matters on which we can be said to have reached a complete understanding."

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS PROTEST

Pronounce the Tax Proposed in War Revenue Bill Ruinous.

Wholesale druggists are greatly exercised over the provisions of the War Revenue bill which affect their business, and are sending protests to Congress against the adoption of the provisions. Hall & Ruckel of 215 Washington Street forwarded the following telegram yesterday to the New York Senators and to fifteen Representatives from this State:

The proposed stamp tax of 4 per cent. on retail price of medicines and toilet articles is too great a burden. It amounts to over 8 per cent. of our gross business. Competition has increased enormously since previous war tax. The trade themselves can stand and pay 1 per cent. Please use your influence to correct this ruinous and unjust discrimination.

The grounds of opposition to the bill are thus stated by the firm named:

1. It discriminates unjustly in seeking to tax proprietary medicine business to the exclusion of those food and other products which are proprietaries in fact if not in name, and have a trade mark valuation often exceeding that of any medical preparation; for instance, baking powders, condiments, confectionery, matches, paints, shoe and stove polishes, varnishes, washing powders, &c.
2. It taxes a tax; i. e., the proprietary medicine business already pays a large alcohol tax—namely, $2.11 per gallon.
3. It seeks to impose a tax unnecessarily high, since the last amendments to the bill provide for more revenue than originally contemplated or now likely to be required. The tax should not exceed one-fourth of the present schedule for proprietary goods.

BIDS FOR THE WAR BONDS.

A Circular to be Sent Out as Soon as the Decision of Congress Is Known.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Preparations are substantially complete at the Treasury Department to invite offers for the bonds for carrying on the Spanish war as soon as the bonds are authorized by Congress. There will not be a delay of two days in issuing a circular stating the terms under which the bonds are offered and inviting bids at par. Envelopes have already been prepared addressed to every National bank, to the Postmaster at every money-order office, and to the representatives of certain express companies who have offered to aid in the placement of the loan.

The circulars announcing the loan will be placed in these envelopes and dispatched as soon as the exact terms of the act of Congress are known. It is the present intention to offer $200,000,000 bonds at once, reserving the right to issue an additional $100,000,000 under the proposals of the minority of the Finance Committee, in case an additional issue becomes necessary.

Thirty days probably will be given for receiving bids before the loan is allotted. Allottments will be made at once, however, for the full amount of all bids for $1,000 or less. It is not anticipated that these will reach a sufficient amount to absorb the whole loan, but it is desired to give the preference to small bidders.

Purchase of the Merrimac.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—In the House today, Mr. Gaines (Dem., Tenn.,) presented a newspaper criticism upon the agents of the Government who had purchased the Merrimac at an alleged cost of $150,000 in excess of the boat's cost of construction.

CAMP BLACK MEN DISAPPOINTED

Those Detailed to Garrisons Think They Have Been Slighted.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., June 7.—The greatest interest to-day was manifested in an order to recruit the three regiments here to the full war footing. The order came almost simultaneously with the word that Gen. Royal T. Frank had designated the points along the coast which are to be garrisoned by details from the regiments. Steps were at once taken to fill up the companies to the limit of 106 men. The recruiting will be done by details from each battalion. The First Regiment will send to the upper part of the State to get the men needed. There is considerable doubt whether volunteers will be found for the three regiments.

There is not a man in camp seemingly who relishes the idea of having to do garrison duty in forts along the coast, for they feel they are unfairly treated, and should have been sent to the South or to the Pacific Coast. Some of the soldiers are discussing the project of asking to be transferred to regiments which are at the front, or so near it that they will get there before things quiet down. Their officers are not enlightening them to any great extent, for they fear that once a stampede starts every man in all three regiments will want to be transferred to some of the New York regiments now in the South. Among the officers the disappointment over the assignment to garrison duty is felt, but owing to their positions they talk of its being a soldier's duty to obey.

Fort measles has partly surrendered, and the Binghamton company, with full ranks and in perfect health, marched away from the quarantined camp this morning, and resumed its place in the lines of the First Regiment. Col. Barber hopes to have his whole regiment under his command within a few days more.

Timothy J. Healy has been appointed Battalion Adjutant of the Forty-seventh.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

NEW PRIMARY ELECTIONS

Anti-Platt Forces Defeated by an Overwhelming Majority.

QUIGG'S DISTRICT AGAINST HIM

He Has, However, Secured a Seat in Committee from Martin Healy's District—Engel Defeats Rourke.

The first primary election under the new law was held yesterday. Polling places were open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. in all the election districts. Two election districts comprised one primary district, and the Democrats voted at one place and the Republicans at the other.

In all but a few of the districts in this county where the Tammany factions or Platt factions opposed each other or where the anti-Platt Republicans developed unexpected activity the election was quiet and uneventful. Corrected returns had not been compiled in the different districts up to an early hour this morning, and the Bureau of Elections announced that no results could be declared until late to-day.

The only contest of any real interest—and the Republican leaders declared it to be too one-sided to be interesting—was the fight between the Platt and anti-Platt forces.

The headquarters of the Republican County Committee was kept open all night for the reception of returns, and at midnight this list of districts carried was given out as assured by the count: First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Thirtieth, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and annexed districts.

It is probable that the anti-Platt organization won in the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-seventh, and Thirty-second Districts. Those, with the compromise tickets in the Twenty-third and Twenty-ninth, will give them about 40 votes in the County Committee out of a total of 221.

Despite the opposition of the Republicans of the County of New York to the Platt organization, the Republican vote was generally light, and, although the anti-Plattites claimed to have polled their full vote, there is no doubt that Mr. Platt will control the new Republican County Committee and the Assembly District Conventions, which will elect delegates to the State Convention, by a thumping majority.

Engel Still on Top.

The contests in the Tammany ranks were confined to the Eighth, Twenty-third, and annexed districts. There was a hard-fought fight or series of fights in the Eighth, where Bernard Rourke tried in vain to wrest the leadership from Martin Engel. Some blood was spilled and several arrests were made. Each faction accused the other of violating all the primary election laws, and the rival adherents of each applied to the Essex Market Court for warrants for the arrest of adherents of the other.

In the Twenty-third, where ex-Inspector of Police McAvoy crossed swords with W. E. Stillings, the recognized leader, both factions were claiming victory at midnight. In the annexed district J. J. Mulligan successfully withstood the assaults of Councilman Hyland, who has long been after his scalp.

On the Republican side factional contests were waged in the Fifth, Sixth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-ninth Districts. In none of them was the revolt against the recognized leader successful. The anti-Platt organization ran straight tickets in all the districts except the Twenty-third and Twenty-ninth, where combinations on terms satisfactory to the anti-Platt men had been arranged. An unelected ticket, formulated by Simon Hess, was presented in the Twenty-ninth at the last moment, but without success.

In the Fifth, Postmaster Van Cott's men snowed under the nominees of Alfred R. Conkling, and in the Sixth George W. Wagner was defeated by James E. March. In the Twenty-fifth, where the leader, Charles Hess, had induced Chairman Hatfield of the anti-Platt forces to accept a place on his ticket, Amasa Thornton had issued a circular to the voters to support an opposition ticket.

The men on the opposition ticket promptly disclaimed any connection with Thornton, and Horace H. Brockway, whose name appeared on both tickets, sent out a card denying that he had authorized Mr. Thornton to use his name at all. The result showed his wisdom, for the Hess ticket won hands down, and Thornton failed to carry even his own district.

Ex-Mayor Strong in the Twenty-ninth

The ticket sent out by Simon Hess in the Twenty-ninth District to oppose the compromise ticket headed by ex-Mayor Strong bore for delegates to the County Committee the names of Chauncey M. Depew, Elihu Root, Seth M. Milliken, Arthur L. Merriam, James Talcott, Henry Gleason, Edward F. Brown, Walter R. Benjamin, Edward W. Harris, James E. Ware, and Charles A. Parker.

It was said that none of the men named had authorized the use of their names. President James Yereance of the anti-Platt forces in the district declared that the ballots had been distributed by policemen in uniform, and that he purposed lodging a complaint about the matter with the Police Board.

The Platt people may have desired the election of that ticket over the compromise ticket, because four of the six delegates named on it for the Assembly District Convention are Platt men, whereas only two of those on the compromise ticket can be counted on as regular.

In the Twenty-eighth District the friends of Philip Doblin and the friends of John H. Gunner measured their strength. It was a personal matter between the two organization men, and the anti-Platt leader expected to win the district on that account. All three factions were claiming the victory at midnight.

The indications at midnight were that the anti-Platt men had defeated the Quigg forces in the Nineteenth District. The victory was not expected by the organization men, and Mr. Quigg had secured a nomination in the First Assembly District that guarantees him a seat in the County Committee.

Collector George R. Bidwell headed the Platt ticket, and it was hoped that his popularity might offset the feeling of distrust that the anti-Platt men had raised by the Platt men have connected with the personality of Mr. Quigg. The anti-Platt ticket is headed by W. H. B. Totten and W. H. Kenyon.

Engel's Big Sweep.

Martin Engel clinched his hold on the Tammany leadership of the Eighth Assembly District after a stormy day that justified the traditions of the district. Bernard Rourke, the candidate for his place, met a Waterloo in the shape of 1,248 votes, against 634.

Only 1,900 Democratic voters enrolled in the district. Fighting began in the district as soon as the polls were opened, and stopped only when a count of the ballots showed that there was no use fighting longer. One polling place was wrecked, and the policeman on duty there who tried to maintain order, sought help from the station house after he had been badly bruised and his coat was torn from his back.

The first fight of the day was between Isaac Hirschfield and Benjamin Sanftman, respectively disciples of Rourke and Engel. Both were badly mauled when Hirschfield asked Magistrate Pool for a warrant for Sanftman's arrest. When the arrest was made Hirschfield would not prosecute. Sanftman's father, who is a Rourke man, was stabbed in the face, and the police are seeking his assailant.

Harry Archer and John Hanson, both Engel men, were arrested and held for examination on a charge of violating the election laws.

It was in the Twelfth District that a man claiming to be Morris Robinowitz tried to vote. The real Robinowitz happened in at the time with some of his friends, and a free fight ensued. The polling place was wrecked, but no arrests were made.

Early in the day, when it looked for a time as if the fight was going against Engel, Florence J. Sullivan, Deputy Sheriff Martin J. Gilligan, and Charles Kraemer made their appearance in the district. The trio, according to Rourke's account, brought with them a strong force from the Third District, which began operations by raising a small-sized riot and frightening Rourke's friends.

When the vote was announced and it was shown that nearly all those who had enrolled had voted, Mr. Rourke's followers declared that Mr. Sullivan had engineered some ballot-box stuffing in nearly all the primary districts.

KINGS REPUBLICAN CONTESTS.

The only interest taken in the primaries last night in Brooklyn attached to the Republican contests in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Wards. There were a number of small fights in other wards, but they were purely local affairs.

In the Twenty-third Ward the contest was against Walter B. Atterbury, and in the Twenty-fifth against Naval Officer Robert A. Sharkey. Although Atterbury was the Platt leader last Fall, the lines of Platt and anti-Platt were not very clearly drawn in the contest ending last night.

Against Atterbury was a coalition headed by ex-Corporation Counsel Joseph A. Burr, Postmaster Francis H. Wilson, Internal Revenue Collector Frank R. Moore, Ernst Nathan, Howard H. Smith, and a number of other prominent Republicans, some Platt men and some anti-Platt men, but all opposed to the present management of the ward's affairs. On Atterbury's side were some anti-Platt men, who resented the appearance of Ernst Nathan among Atterbury's adversaries.

In the Twenty-fifth Ward the fight was also a personal one between Leader Sharkey and his enemies. The Platt and anti-Platt element cut no considerable figure.

After the primaries were over Mr. Atterbury gave out the following statemnt:

"I have carried twenty-two or twenty-three out of thirty-two election districts in the Twenty-third Ward. I will also have control of the Assembly District Convention by two-thirds majority. Joseph A. Burr and Deputy Collector John E. Burns, and John J. Jenkins were defeated in their own districts. Ernst Nathan, Postmaster Wilson, and Collector Moore carried their districts, Nathan winning by 86 to 40. Senator Wray carried his district by only 12 votes. Out of 2,500 votes cast we have a majority of 350."

All the names mentioned by Mr. Atterbury are those of leaders in the movement against him. Naval Officer Sharkey carried the Twenty-fifth Ward. William J. Butling carried the Fifth Ward, and Michael J. Dady carried the Third Ward, although Dady personally was badly scratched.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said late last night that his ward, the Twenty-second, was unanimous for his ticket. There were only five or six fights, and he won all of them. One of them was in his own election district, and the opposition could muster only fourteen votes. Mr. Woodruff said: "The Brooklyn delegation to the State Convention will be far more solid than it ever was before."

The Lieutenant Governor and his friends claim that Buttling has lost his own Assembly district and that the Assembly District Convention will be 2 to 1 against him. They also claim that he has lost the election district but one in the Fourth Ward, every district in the Second Ward, the only election district in the First Ward that is in his Assembly district, and the three largest election districts in his own ward, the Fifth.

The Primaries in Queens.

The primaries in the First Ward of Queens brought out a heavy Democratic vote. The contest was between John T. Madden and James Cassidy for the leadership of the ward, and Madden carried four out of the five old wards of Long Island City. The Republicans took very little interest, as there was no opposition ticket.

In the Third Ward of Queens there was a contest at the Democratic primaries between P. J. Mara and the Committee. The Mara ticket, which was the regular one, carried the ward. The Republicans here had only one ticket, and very little interest was displayed.

The Vote in Richmond.

The primaries in Richmond Borough were very quiet, and very few votes were polled. There was no contest of any kind, either among the Republicans or Democrats. In some districts it was necessary for the boards to send out and summon people to vote, or there would have been only the votes of the election officers in the boxes. Less than 35 per cent. of the enrolled voters of either party considered it worth while to go to the polls.

PRIMARIES IN ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, June 7.—The bitter personal fight that has been waged against State Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge culminated to-day in an overwhelming victory for him in the Republican primaries. The Aldridge forces lost but one ward out of twenty and one town out of nineteen. This insures a solid Black delegation to the State Convention and the unanimous re-election of Mr. Aldridge as State Committeeman.

The fight in the Democratic primaries was close. State Committeemen Smith and Hickey carry the First, Second, and Fourth Districts. The Third District is close and will be contested. The present organization is distinctively for Hill as against Croker.

VOLUNTEERS FOR COAST DUTY.

The orders issued on Monday by Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, commander of the Department of the East, assigning the reserve volunteer troops of New York, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut to the various fortifications along the Atlantic Coast within the limits of the department, were officially made public yesterday. As has already been stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES, the Twenty-second and First New York Regiments have been ordered to assist in the defenses of New York Harbor. All the regiments ordered to coast defense duty are to be broken up and the companies stationed at fortifications where their services are most urgently needed to strengthen the garrisons.

The First New York Volunteer Infantry, Col. Thomas H. Barber commanding, which is now stationed at Hempstead, will be distributed as follows: Colonel's headquarters and two companies with unassigned field officers, to Fort Columbus, Governors Island, to relieve Battery B, Fifth Artillery, which is to go to Fort Slocum, with the exception of one Sergeant, one Corporal and ten men, who will be left as a prison guard; a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major, and five companies to Fort Hamilton; a Major and five companies to Fort Wadsworth.

The Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Franklin Bartlett, will be divided up between Forts Slocum, Schuyler, and Willets Point. Col. Bartlett, with headquarters and unassigned field officers and three companies, are ordered to Fort Slocum; a Major and four companies to Fort Schuyler, a Major and four companies to the Willets Point fortification, and, by direction of Gen. Miles, one unassigned company to report for duty to Major John E. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers, and to act under his orders.

The Forty-seventh New York Regiment, Col. John G. Eddy, will be even more widely separated. Col. Eddy, with headquarters and unassigned field officers and four companies, are ordered to the State camp at Quonsett, R. I., as a reserve; a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major, and six companies to Fort Adams, R. I., and two companies to Dutch Island, R. I.

The First Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, now at Niantic, will go to Fort Knox, near Bucksport, Me.

The Fourteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. William J. Glenn, now at Mount Gretna, Penn., is divided as follows: The Colonel, headquarters, unassigned field officers, and six companies to Fort Mott, N. J.; Lieutenant Colonel and two companies to Fort Delaware.

The Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Col. Norman M. Smith, now at Mount Gretna, Penn., is ordered to proceed to Delaware City as soon as a suitable camp can be provided, except one company, which, under the orders of Gen. Miles, will proceed to Alliance, Ohio, to guard gun plants there and to report to the commanding General of the Department of the Lakes at Chicago.

The Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Williams A. Krep, now at Mount Gretna, Penn., is ordered to stations as follows: Colonel, headquarters, unassigned; field officers and six companies to proceed to Sheridan's Point; Lieutenant Colonel and two companies to Fort Washington, Md.

Major E. Van Andrews and Battery L of the Fourth Artillery, now at Washington Barracks, are ordered to Battery Point, Delaware City; a small guard of Battery M to be left to guard Government property.

The designation of Majors for the respective commands is left to the Colonels of the various regiments. The troops are to be immediately transferred and arrangements were being made yesterday in the Quartermaster's office for their transportation to their new stations.

THE OLD THIRTEENTH.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 7.—A committee representing the old Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn waited on Gov. Black to-day and asked him to reorganize the regiment, taking the battalion of four companies, formerly a part of the regiment, now attached to the Twenty-second Regiment, as the nucleus for such organization.

The committee consisted of Quartermaster Sergeant George A. Wilson of Company H, First Sergt. F. A. Nash of Company G, and Drum Major Edward McIntyre. They told the Governor they represented 300 members of the old regiment, and were anxious to redeem it from the position in which it has been placed by refusing to volunteer as an organization. The people of Brooklyn, they also said, would be delighted with a reorganization of the command according to the proposition which they advocated. The Governor did not make any definite promise.

MISS WHITNEY ELECTED

Brooklyn School Board Chooses Her for an Associate Superintendent.

MAYOR VAN WYCK IGNORED

Democratic Members Tried to Defeat Her in Deference to the Mayor's Wishes—W. A. Campbell Also Elected.

The Brooklyn School Board yesterday elected a woman as Associate Superintendent of Schools notwithstanding Mayor Van Wyck's pronounced objection to any such action. The Democratic members made a strong effort to have the election postponed until October, by which time Mayor Van Wyck will have appointed fifteen new members and thus give the Democrats a majority, but they were defeated, and Miss Evangeline E. Whitney was elected Associate Superintendent for six years, with a salary of $4,500. William A. Campbell was also elected, which gives Brooklyn five Associate Superintendents.

The struggle began when Mrs. Jacobs moved that the election take place at once. Dr. McLean moved, as an amendment, that it be postponed until October. His motion was laid on the table by a vote of 32 to 10. Dr. Powell, a regular Democrat, after a number of reverses at the hands of President Swanstrom, succeeded in getting a motion before the board that no election be held, but it was overwhelmingly defeated. There was some discussion as to whether it would not be advisable to elect three instead of two, but it was decided that two would be enough. The following candidates were nominated: Miss Julia L. Jones, William A. Campbell, Miss Evangeline E. Whitney, La Salle H. White, Frank B. Stevens, Miss Grace C. Strachan, Miss Sarah A. Scott, Edward B. Shallow, and Miss Adelaide Franklin.

The struggle was a warm one, but Mr. Campbell's friends succeeded in electing him on the first ballot by 23 votes, barely the requisite number. This result was achieved by the cleverness of some of his supporters, who cast a ballot containing only his name, while the supporters of other candidates voted two names. This gave double strength to every vote so cast for Campbell.

It took ten ballots to elect Miss Whitney, the leading candidate in opposition to her being Mr. Shallow. Miss Whitney has been a public school teacher in Brooklyn for nearly thirty years, and is at present Principal of School No. 82. She is the first woman Superintendent ever elected in this section, and was the candidate of the five women members of the board, whose energetic work in her behalf secured her election. Mr. Campbell is Principal of Grammar School No. 44.

Before the election was taken up the matter of overcrowding in the public schools came before the board. School No. 21 asked that the Controller be requested to set aside from any available moneys in the hands of the special school fund of Brooklyn an amount sufficient to purchase a site and build an addition to the school. Erasmus Hall High School made a similar request. It turned out that there was not money enough available to meet both requests, and the whole matter of overcrowding schools came up and provoked a sharp debate, which ended in the board's taking ground in favor of increasing primary school accommodations in preference to high schools.

In the course of the debate Mr. Chadwick said that it was outrageous to appropriate money for high schools while children were running the streets. To this Mrs. Pettengill replied that the board had put its hand to the plow and must not look back. It had decided to maintain high schools.

"Before we made any arrangement to maintain high schools," answered Mrs. Powell, "we made arrangements to maintain primary schools."

"The overcrowding of this High School," said Mr. Freifeld, "is the overcrowding of only one school. The overcrowding of every primary school in the borough keeps out a great number of pupils. It is an improper diversion of money to support any High School at the expense of the primary schools."

After a long debate the board decided in favor of the primary school by a vote of 31 to 11.

Chairman Bamberger of the Law Committee reported adversely to the proposition of paying salaries of public school teachers who might volunteer in the military or naval service. He said that Justices McAdam and Gaynor had given the committee advice on this subject.

United States Maltsters Organize.

CHICAGO, June 7.—An organization of manufacturing maltsters who are opposed to the American Malting Company was perfected at the Great Northern Hotel today. The new association will be known as the United States Maltsters' Association. Nearly thirty manufacturers from Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, and New York were made charter members of the new organization. The following officers were elected: President—John C. White, Buffalo, N. Y.; Secretary—John Park, Chicago; Treasurer—W. H. Pettit, Kenosha, Wis.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Assignments of officers of the Medical Department: Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, Assistant Surgeon, having reported to the Surgeon General of the Army, will proceed to Tampa and report to Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler, United States Volunteers, commanding cavalry division, for assignment to duty; Capt. Charles L. Heizmann, Assistant Surgeon, having reported to the Surgeon General of the Army, will proceed to Tampa and report to Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler, United States Volunteers, commanding cavalry division, for assignment to duty; Capt. James D. Glennan, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty with the Sixth United States Cavalry and will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, commanding First Army Corps and Department of the Gulf, for assignment to duty; Capt. William F. Kendall, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty with the Ninth United States Cavalry, and will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, commanding First Army Corps and Department of the Gulf, for assignment to duty; Capt. Henry R. Stiles, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Tampa and report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding Fifth Army Corps, for assignment to duty; Capt. William Stephenson, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty with the Fourth United States Infantry and will proceed to Camp George H.

FREEMASONS IN SESSION

One Hundred and Seventeenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the State.

EVERY LODGE REPRESENTED

None of the 743 in the Jurisdiction Is in Arrears for Dues—Reports of the Grand Master and Financial Officers.

Freemasons from all parts of the State crowded the Masonic Temple yesterday in attendance on the one hundred and seventeenth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. When the Grand Marshal, J. Stewart Wilson, reported to C. D. Tuke, the Grand Senior Deacon, who had called the assemblage to order, that the Grand Master and his suite were in attendance, every seat in the Grand Lodge was occupied, and the side aisles were thronged by delegates unable to find better accommodation. Every lodge of the 743 in the jurisdiction was represented by its Master, one of its Wardens, or an authorized proxy, and the representatives, with the permanent members of the Grand Lodge and the officers and official delegates from foreign Grand Lodges, numbered more than one thousand. The body represented over 110,000 Freemasons in the State.

After an opening prayer by Rabbi Rudolph Grossman of Temple Rodolph Sholom, the visiting Grand Masters were introduced and Grand Master Sutherland read his annual address. He congratulated the fraternity on the progress made during the last year and upon the formation of Mazzini Lodge in this city and Kilwinning Lodge in Brooklyn. He paid a tribute to the memory of the members of the Grand Lodge who died during the past year, and spoke of the loss sustained by the fraternity when eighty-three Master Masons perished in the disaster to the battleship Maine.

He referred to the affairs of the Hall and Asylum Fund and the proposition to reduce the number of Trustees from seven to five, to make the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master Trustees, and to empower the Grand Master with the sanction of the Grand Lodge to appoint the remaining three. He told of the refusal of the Legislature to pass the amended articles of incorporation as first submitted. Later the Grand Master explained that a bill was passed allowing the Grand Lodge to hold real estate to the value of $5,000,000, permitting it to determine itself the number and the manner of the selection of its Trustees and to admit wives of Masons to the home.

The report of the Grand Secretary for the year ending Dec. 31, 1897, showed that during that period he received by fees and dues $72,025.25, by certificates, diplomas, &c., $2,038.37, and paid over to the Grand Treasurer $74,063.92. On May 16, when the report was made up, the fees and dues of thirty-four lodges, amounting to $2,973.25, were unpaid, but they were all paid up before the Grand Lodge opened yesterday.

By the report of the Grand Treasurer was shown a balance on hand at the time of the last report in 1897 of $51,083.18; received from the Grand Secretary, $74,063.92; from interest on deposits, $452.54; total, $125,-599.64; disbursements, $74,049.74, leaving a balance in hand May 17, 1898, of $51,549.90.

The Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund reported that under the authority of the Grand Lodge of 1895, to complete the erection of the new buildings in connection with the home at Utica, they had gone ahead and finished the work, and had still more than $51,000 in the reserve in excess of the sum they were directed to keep in fact. The statement of the Reserve Fund shows the amount on hand April 30 last $182,529.67. There are 221 inmates in the home, as against 186 inmates at the date of the last report. The per capita cost of maintenance during the year just past was $188.53, as against $191.52 for the year ending in 1897.

After the appointment of the standing committees the Grand Lodge adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning, when the annual election will be held. No contests are announced, and it is expected that all the present officers will be re-elected. During the afternoon session the reports of the standing committees will be received, and a decision will be reached on the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund Trustee matter. Tomorrow the officers will be formally installed and the routine business of the communication closed.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING DISCUSSED.

Twenty-first Convention of the National Association in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The twenty-first Convention of the National Electric Light Association commenced a three days' session at the Auditorium to-day. After a meeting of the Executive Committee, President Samuel Insull of the Chicago Edison Company delivered his annual address.

Calvin W. Rice of Brooklyn read a paper on "Cost of Generation and Distributing of a Unit of Electricity." Following this paper there was a general discussion of "Prices and discounts for electric current and methods of billing current to customers." Among the notable visitors to the convention is Prof. Fujicka, the principal authority on electric lighting in Japan.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Introductory Service of the Congress at Pittsfield, Mass.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 7.—The introductory service of the Twelfth Congress of the Episcopal Churches of America were held in St. Stephen's Church this afternoon.

In the pulpit were seated the Rev. C. C. Tiffany, the Rev. John W. Kramer, the Rev. George W. Murray, the Rev. John C. Tibbetts, and Bishop Lawrence of Boston.

The sermon of the morning was preached by the Right Rev. William McVicker, D. D., Bishop Coadjutor of Rhode Island. He said the congress is getting back to the fundamental fact of Christianity, and old and young are working under the same inspiration. There is nothing greater in the world than Christian philanthropy, he said. After the meeting the project of "broadening the congress" was discussed.

SHIP PLANT NEAR NEW YORK.

Ex-Congressman F. W. Wheeler Expected to Engage in It.

BAY CITY, Mich, June 7.—The retirement of ex-Congressman F. W. Wheeler from lake shipbuilding is thought only to precede his taking up the construction of steel ships near New York.

Mr. Wheeler has had an office in New York for some time, and has been engaged in interesting capitalists in a large shipbuilding plant. In this he has been aided by the public utterances of Andrew Carnegie and other leaders in the iron and steel industry to the effect that the time had come when steel ships could be built as cheaply in the United States as any other place in the world.

Delhi National Bank Fails.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Controller of the Currency has received a telegram announcing the failure of the Delaware National Bank of Delhi, N. Y. In its last report the bank had individual deposits amounting to $298,979 and a surplus of $17,-746. The capital of the bank was $100,000. The failure is said to be due to excessive loans.

A Woman Aged 101 Dies.

READING, June 7.—Mrs. Betsy Trout, who celebrated the one hundred and first anniversary of her birth at her home, in Earl, this county, Aug. 13 last, died last night.

CORPORATION ELECTIONS.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY.—At the annual meeting yesterday of the stockholders of the United States Trust Company of New York, the outgoing Board of Trustees was re-elected.

MEXICAN TELEPHONE COMPANY.—Directors—John E. Alexandre, Edmund L. Baylies, William G. Hamilton, Charles H. Marshall, J. Pierpont Morgan, Percy R. Pyne, W. Emlen Roosevelt, James A. Scrymser, George G. Williams.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Directors—Edward D. Adams, T. Jefferson Coolidge, William R. Grace, William G. Hamilton, Charles Lanier, Francis L. Higginson, James A. Roosevelt, William D. Sloane, James A. Scrymser.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.—Directors—Alexander E. Orr, S. Jacoby, Alexander Munn, E. S. Whitman, R. H. Laimbeer, Henry W. O. Edye, Forrest H. Parker, William H. Wallace, Albert S. Roe, Charles R. Flint, James McMahon, John A. Mapes. Officers—President, Forrest H. Parker; Vice President, R. H. Laimbeer.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders Presents a Good Showing.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 7.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Company operating and controlling the lines in the Pennsylvania system west of Pittsburg, was held in this city to-day. The annual report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1897, was submitted, showing the results in the Pennsylvania Company proprietary department were as follows:

Total revenue, $2,333,259.40; less amount paid for interest on bonds, general expenses, taxes, &c., $1,323,438.17, leaving a profit for the year of $1,009,821.23, an increase as compared with 1896 of $771,554.54.

The results on the principal lines operated were as follows: Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, a profit of $130,955.51, against a loss in 1896 of $513,996.38. Newcastle and Beaver Valley Railroad, a profit of $9,192.15, against a loss in 1896 of $357.15. Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula Railroad, an increase in net earnings of $79,978.30, as compared with 1896. Erie and Pittsburg Railroad, a loss for the year of $78,831.46, as compared with a loss of $321,-755.78 in 1896. Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, an increased profit, as compared with 1896, of $173,297.69. Toledo, Walhonding Valley and Ohio Railroad, an increase in net earnings of $63,340.74, as compared with 1896.

There was an increase of 4,348,456 tons in the freight traffic of the Northwest system. The number of passengers carried on the lines operated directly by the Pennsylvania Company decreased 544,107.

The operations of the voluntary relief department were very satisfactory, showing 2,853 new members during the year, an average of 238 per month. The total membership at the end of the year was 16,060.

The Directors elected were as follows: Frank Thomson, John P. Green, William H. Barnes, N. P. Shortridge, Charles E. Pugh, Samuel Rea, George Wood, C. Stuart Patterson, and Effingham B. Morris of Philadelphia; James McCrea, J. T. Brooks, Joseph Wood, and William Stewart of Pittsburg. The only change in the board was the election of Mr. Effingham B. Morris to succeed Mr. John E. Davidson, deceased. The board will organize at a later date.

NEW YORK CENTRAL CHANGES.

Reorganization and Assignments of the General Passenger Department.

In the reorganization of the passenger department of the New York Central Railroad by General Passenger Agent George H. Daniels, M. C. Roach, the general Eastern passenger agent, with headquarters in this city, has been allotted a wide range of territory. He will have jurisdiction over the City of New York, and that portion of New England which lies east of the Harlem Division and south and east of the New England Railroad to Hartford, and south of the Boston and Albany Railroad from Springfield to Boston; also the State of Pennsylvania east of the Susquehanna River, the States of New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, the District of Columbia, and that part of the entire Southern territory lying east of and including Atlanta, Ga.

W. H. Welsh and Eugene Lovenberg are appointed traveling passenger agents; E. L. Prindle, city passenger agent, and L. Ingwersen and F. A. G. Schultze, steamship agents, to report to the general Eastern passenger agent. W. B. Jerome is appointed general Western passenger agent, with headquarters in Chicago, and his jurisdiction extends as far west as a line drawn through Spokane, Boisé City, Palisade, and the Needles, to the Gulf of California. N. VanVerpool is the Northwestern, C. H. Merrill the Southwestern, and Erwin Tears the Western passenger agents, all reporting to Mr. Jerome.

Frank J. Wolfe is both general passenger and general baggage agent at Albany. H. Parry is appointed general agent at Buffalo; J. A. Thomas, district agent in Buffalo; O. E. Jenkins, district agent in Syracuse, and J. C. Kalbfleisch in Rochester. H. D. Carter is the general agent for the entire Adirondack Division, and James S. Cark is general agent, assigned to special duties at the Grand Central Station.

"Soo" Road's Annual Meeting.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 7.—Stockholders of the Minneapolis St. Paul, and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad, known as the "Soo," held their eleventh annual meeting here to-day. The Board of Directors was re-elected, as follows: Thomas Lowry, John Martin, W. D. Washburn, J. S. Pillsbury, C. H. Petit, and F. H. Peavey, Minneapolis; W. C. Van Horne and Thomas C. Shaughnessy of Montreal, President and Vice President, respectively, of the Canadian Pacific Railroad; William B. Dean of St. Paul, W. H. Bradley of Tomahawk, and R. B. Angus of Montreal. The Directors re-elected the old officers.

Chicago and Western Indiana.

CHICAGO, June 7.—At the annual meeting of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad to-day the following Directors were elected for the ensuing year: O. S. Lyford, James Ramsay, Jr., Charles M. Hays, W. F. Merrill, E. P. Ripley, and W. H. McDoel. The following officers were elected: President and General Manager—Benjamin Thomas; Vice President and General Solicitor—E. A. Bancroft; Secretary and Auditor—M. J. Clark; Treasurer—John E. Murphy. A regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. was declared.

Reading Railroad Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 7.—At the annual meeting of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company to-day the old Board of Directors was re-elected except that Samuel Dickson was chosen in place of Francis L. Stetson of New York. As the fiscal year of the company has been changed, and now begins July 1, no report of the operations of the road was presented at the meeting.

Railroad Note.

The railway officials of the Southwestern Passenger Association are to hear argument from a representation of the Merchants' Association of this city in favor of granting concessions to New York on the basis of those granted by the Trunk Line and Joint Traffic Associations. In the endeavor the Joint Traffic Association will co-operate. Such concessions would secure to New York the small trade from Texas.

A correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES says of freight rates: "The withdrawal of the water lines, owing to the war complications and the higher rate of marine insurance incident thereto, has enabled the railway lines to advance the rate of freight over 100 per cent. A strong effort is now being made by the all-rail lines to advance the rates to the figures at which they stood before the advent of the Lone Star Line last year, which precipitated the rate war to Texas common points. Texas merchants view with alarm the advances in freight which have already taken place. We want to counteract this in some way."

TALE OF A HAIRLESS DOG.

Question of Ownership and Mrs. Salt's Health Create Some Ill-Feeling.

An allegation made by one Harman S. Salt, that his wife's health depended on her continual possession of a hairless dog that did not belong to her, enlivened the trial of a somewhat remarkable case in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Mr. Salt was defendant in a suit brought by Miss Marie Robinson Wright, a handsome young author, who is about six feet tall, but well proportioned and graceful, and who illuminated the courtroom with diamonds and a fashionable gown. She also wrote "Picturesque Mexico," and is a friend of President McKinley. Mr. Salt is an electrical expert. The hairless dog is handsome, as hairless dogs go, Mexican by birth, and rare in kind.

Miss Wright met Mr. Salt in Monterey, where she was gathering material for a book. She says that Salt took such a fancy to the hairless dog that he asked leave to borrow the animal, whose name is Prince Charles. Miss Wright consented on condition that Salt returned the hairless Prince when she reached New York.

When she reached New York she wrote to Salt for the dog, but Salt, she alleges, put her off with excuses. He finally told her that his wife, who was much attached to the dog, was ill, and that he feared the consequences if she were suddenly deprived of the company of the Prince.

Salt told Magistrate Brenner that the dog was his. The Magistrate decided in favor of the author.

St. Louis Jeweler Robbed.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—To-day, while Jacob F. Smith, a jeweler of 1,543 South Broadway, was at lunch, burglars broke open the back door of his establishment and looted it, taking eighteen trays of watches, diamonds, and other jewelry valued at over $3,000. The merchant had left the store locked, and was only four doors away at the time of the robbery, which took place on a crowded thoroughfare.

TWO STAKES AT GRAVESEND

Cleophus Won the Patchogue by a Head from Irish Reel at the Brooklyn Race Course.

THE GAZELLE FOR GEISHA

Thomas Cat Won the Selling Race, in Which "Pittsburg Phil" Prepared for a Coup with Belmar—Nuto Gave the Dwyers a Surprise Party.

The feature of the day's racing at the Gravesend track yesterday was the run for the Patchogue Stakes at six furlongs, in which a half dozen started. The bettors had decided that the race was to be between Cleophus and Irish Reel, and they had it right, for this pair had the finish between them, it being the prettiest fight of the season thus far. For the first half mile of the run Irish Reel set a lively pace, with Sanders as her closest attendant, and Cleophus following the pair a length away. When the head of the stretch was reached Sanders was played out, and, swinging wide, Sims slipped through on the rail with Cleophus, and then began as pretty a finish as he ever rode in his life. Taking a firm hold on the mare, he began a stern chase after the flying Irish Reel. Foot by foot at first and finally inch by inch Cleophus crawled up on Irish Reel, who found that even her speed could not stand the strain to which she had been subjected, she having run the first quarter in 0:23½ and the first three-eighths in 0:37¼. When the last sixteenth-mile pole was reached Cleophus had her nose at Irish Reel's flank, and the latter was faltering in spite of Sloan's riding. Cleophus gained so surely that she finally cut down Irish Reel's lead until they were running stride for stride. Then came a final push by Sims, and Cleophus went by the judges with her chestnut nose about a hand's breadth in front of the muzzle of Irish Reel, and so won the stake for Mr. Dwyer.

The other stake, the Gazelle, for three-year-old fillies, at a mile and an eighth, had but a quartet of starters, of which Geisha was naturally the favorite. She was also the winner, and a very easy one. Kitefoot had led all through the journey on sufferance, but Sloan picked her up with Geisha and beat her home handily as soon as he was ready and the step was necessary.

As Whiplash got the best of a very poor start in the opening dash, she won it in runaway fashion. Theory and Lepida were the only ones that had any chance to get a part of the money, and they took the second and third moneys respectively, Theory finishing a length behind Whiplash and five lengths in front of Lepida.

The second race was a bad one for Previous, the Dwyer colt, who was the favorite, for he refused to run for Sims, as he commonly does, and was easily beaten by both Nuto and Whistling Coon. Sensational acted as pacemaker until the horses got into the stretch, when he cut it, and Nuto, taking command, and held well in hand, won very easily from Whistling Con by four lengths.

Alpen had an easy task in the selling race for two-year olds, at five furlongs, the fifth race on the card. Loiter, who made the pace, was the only one of the batch that disputed seriously with Alpen, but the last named easily disposed of Loiter when Sloan let him loose in the stretch.

"Pittsburg Phil" made one of his old-time plunges on Belmar to win the last race, a run of a mile and a sixteenth. It was the first appearance of this sturdy gray campaigner this year, but he was not up to what was expected of him, for though he ran well for about six furlongs, he found the route too long, and was out of the hunt after that. Gen. Maceo and Thomas Cat, closely pursued by Knight of the Garter, had the race between them, and made a hammer and tongs finish of it, in which Thomas Cat got the verdict, beating Maceo by less than the length of his head, after a whipping finish.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old fillies. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Whiplash, J. W. Colt's b. f., by Ben Strome-Whipcord, 118 pounds, even money and out ..... (Doggett)
2—Theory, E. L. Graves's b. f., 106, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 ..... (Maher)
3—Lepida, W. C. Daly's b. f., 113, 5 to 1 ..(Taral)
Harmonica, 106, 20 to 1, (Songer;) Royal Maiden, 106, 6 to 1, (Spencer;) Althea, 106, 30 to 1, (Neville;) Charmante, 106, 10 to 1, (Sloan,) and Ilithyia, 106, 6 to 1, (Irving,) also ran and finished as named.

Won all the way easily by a length; five lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds. Handicap. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $120 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time, 1:49¼.

1—Nuto, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., by Masetto-Ann McCoy, 102 pounds, 2 to 1 and 2 to 5 ..... (Sloan)
2—Whistling Con, F. C. O'Reilly's ch. c., 102, 20 to 1 and 4 to 1 ..... (Spencer)
3—Previous, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 126, 1 to 2 ..... (Sims)
Sensational, 100, 30 to 1, (O'Connor,) and George Boyd, 106, 20 to 1, (Hamilton,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by four lengths; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Patchogue Selling Stakes. Purse $1,000, added to an entrance fee of $50 each, $15 forfeit, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:13½. No bid for the winner.

1—Cleophus, M. F. Dwyer's ch. f., 4 years, by Wagner-Annie, $900, 110 pounds, 1 to 2 and out ..... (Sims)
2—Irish Reel, C. Fleischmann's Sons' ch. m., 6, 109, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5 ..... (Sloan)
3—Zanone, M. Corbett's br. f., 5, 108, 20 to 1 ..... (O'Leary)
Van Antwerp, 3, 100, 40 to 1, (Maher;) Sanders, 3, 108, 30 to 1, (Doggett,) and Leedsville, 4, 111, 20 to 1, (Spencer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; six lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Gazelle Stakes of $3,000 for three-year-old fillies, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56¾.

1—Geisha, Arthur White's ch. f., by Iroquois-Trade Wind, 112 pounds, 1 to 2 and out.. ..... (Sloan)
2—Kitefoot, Marcus Daly's ch. f., 112, 2 to 1 and 1 to 2 ..... (Taral)
3—Miss Miriam, P. J. Dwyer's b. f., 112, 20 to 1 ..... (Doggett)
4—L'Allouette, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, b. f., 112, 12 to 1 ..... (Irving)
Won easily by a half length; eight lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Alpen, C. Fleischmann's Sons' ch. c., by Sir Dixon-Alpena, $1,000, 102 pounds, 4 to 5 and out ..... (Sloan)
2—Loiter, Sensational Stable's b. f., 94, 2 to 1 and 1 to 2 ..... (Maher)
3—King's Pride, A. J. Joyner's b. g., 104, 7 to 1 ..... (Spencer)
Diminutive, 104, 60 to 1, (Coyile;) Stamina, 97, 30 to 1, (Songer;) Miriam Claire, 94, 20 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Compensation, 106, 100 to 1, (Irving,) also ran and finished as named.

Won by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time, 1:49¾. No bids for the winner.

1—Thomas Cat, W. C. Rustle's h. g., 4 years, by Masetto-The Cat, $1,400, 110 pounds, 5 to 2 and 3 to 5 ..... (O'Leary)
2—General Maceo, W. C. Daly's ch. g., 3, 84, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1 ..... (O'Connor)
3—Knight of the Garter, P. S. P. Randolph's b. h., 4, 101, 20 to 1 ..... (Maher)
Refugee, 5, 100, 20 to 1, (Spencer;) Louise N., 5, 98, 30 to 1, (Songer;) Doggett, 6, 100, 8 to 1, (Doggett;) and Belmar, 6, 106, 7 to 10, (Sloan,) also ran, and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head, a half length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—High weight handicap, for all ages. Six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Kinnikinic	140	Jefferson	120
Hanwell	132	Iastion	120
Lambert	129	Formero	113
Dr. Sharp	127		

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Marblehead	112	Extreme	112
Armament	112	Rusher	112
Windward	112	Dr. Parker	112
Imitation	112		
Chopin	112	Lady Sneerwell	100
Croker	112	Lyric	100
Topaz	112	Hilec	100

THIRD RACE.—Spring Special. Three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Dr. Catlett	122	Handball	105
Typhoon II	122	Mont d'Or	105
Tillo	122	Sly Fox	105
Hamburg	105		

FOURTH RACE.—Two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Formero	120	Overboard	103
Mr. Clay	115	Chapin	103
Mr. Phinizy	115	Al Reeves	100
Extreme	108	Gam Var	100

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds; selling. One mile and a furlong.

Ben Ronald	116	Manassas	103
Ein	111	Decanter	92
King T	110	Rappahannock	91

SIXTH RACE.—Kensington Hurdle Handicap. One mile and three-quarters.

Sir Vassar	163	Baby Bill	140
Marshall	157	Castleton	137
Forget	149	Risque	130
Captain Piersal	143	Brown Red	130
Haphazard	142		

PURSES CLOSED WELL.

Kentucky Trotting-Horse Breeders' Association Has Many Entries.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 7.—The Kentucky Trotting-Horse Breeders' Association purses closed with the largest list in its history. The total number of entries for twelve purses (with several distant points to hear from) is 539, distributed as follows:

Futurity for three-year-olds, 53; futurity for two-year-olds, 74; Transylvania, 2:13 trotters, 22; the Ashland, 2:11 trotters, 25; the Tennessee, 2:09 pacers, 34; the Walnut Hall Cup, 2:17 trotters, 51; the Blue Grass, 2:19 trotters, 52; the Johnston, 2:24 trotters, 39; the West, 2:29 trotters, 63; the Kentucky three-year-old trotters, 43; the Lexington, two-year-old trotters, 32; the Wilson, 2:20 pacers, 51.

MR. HARRITY ON SILVER.

Officially Notified of His Displacement from the National Democratic Committee, He Speaks Plainly.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 7.—William F. Harrity to-day received official notice from Chairman James K. Jones that a majority of the Democratic National Committee having voted in favor of recognizing James M. Guffey as the Pennsylvania member of the committee, Mr. Guffey's name will be placed upon the roll of the committee. Referring to the matter, Mr. Harrity said:

"The action of the committee is of little moment to me personally. Nearly two years ago I gave public notice of my withdrawal from active participation in politics. Since then I have not attended any meeting whatever of any political convention or committee. I regret, however, that the Democratic National Committee has taken such action as would seem to indicate that only those who believe in the free and independent coinage of silver can remain in the party organization. I was personally opposed to that doctrine, and so notified Chairman Jones while the campaign of 1896 was pending. I have not changed my views with respect to the currency question, and I am still opposed to the free coinage of silver. Furthermore, I believe that the time is not far distant when it will become apparent to the masses of the Democratic Party that they are being misled by those who now lead them, and that the present blind leadership of the party will be repudiated by the Democratic people of both State and Nation.

"I know it is true that Mr. Bryan has stated that he counts upon the support of Pennsylvania in the Democratic National Convention of 1900, but this fact does not influence me in the belief that both Mr. Bryan and free-silver coinage will receive their quietus in that year, if they shall not have been effectually disposed of even before that time."

REPUBLICANS CARRY OREGON.

Overwhelming Victory for the State Ticket on Party Principles.

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 7.—Latest returns from elections show large Republican gains in every county of the State over the vote of 1896. Partial returns from twenty-five out of the thirty-two counties of the State show that Geer, Republican, for Governor, will have about 10,000 plurality. Moody, Republican, for Congress in the Second District, will have a plurality approaching 5,000. Tongue, Republican, is re-elected to Congress from the First District by more than 2,000 plurality.

The Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican, being made up as follows: Senate Republicans, 23; opposition, 7. House Republicans, 44; opposition, 16. The figures may be slightly changed by later returns.

In the City of Portland about one-quarter of the total vote has been counted and shows the following results on Governor: Geer, Republican, 2,280; King, Fusionist, 1,101. Mason, Republican, is elected Mayor of Portland by 1,500 plurality. This result has been gained on a platform distinctly declaring for a gold standard against free silver.

SENATOR KENNEY INDICTED.

Member of the Upper House of Congress from Delaware Charged with Aiding a Defaulter.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 7.—The Grand Jury in the United States Court this evening returned indictments against United States Senator Richard R. Kenney, Amos Cole, President of the Commercial Fire Insurance Company; J. Franc Allee, Chairman of the Republican State Committee; Harry Foard and J. R. McGonigal, prominent residents of Dover; C. H. Butler, and W. E. Cotter of Philadelphia.

They are charged with aiding and abetting the defaulting teller, William N. Boggs, to misapply funds of the National Bank of Dover. The amount charged in the indictment against Senator Kenney is $23,461.91; against Chairman Allee, $3,604.15; against McGonigal, $2,532.62; against Cotter, $1,-014.92; against Cole, $741.25; against Butler, $188.25; against Foard, $115.

The return of the indictments against Senator Kenney and the others has caused a great sensation.

BOY MURDERED IN NEW JERSEY.

Man Charged with the Crime Narrowly Escapes Lynching.

SOMERS POINT, N. J., June 7.—Philip O'Mara, a wandering zither player, narrowly escaped lynching here to-day for a brutal murder that he has been charged with committing. He entered the woods yesterday, accompanied by a boy by the name of Ephraim Connelly. When evening came on and Ephraim did not come home, his parents became uneasy, and O'Mara, who had already returned, was questioned. He first denied having seen the boy, and then said that Ephraim had started back soon after entering the woods.

A party was formed and the woods were searched all night without any result. The search was continued this morning, and by noon the body of the boy was found hidden under a pile of underbrush and carefully concealed. He had been strangled by his shirt, which was wound and knotted about his neck.

O'Mara had already been arrested, and the infuriated citizens seized him and were going to lynch him, when the boy's father came up and persuaded them to let the law take its course. The Constable who had O'Mara in charge immediately hurried his prisoner on a train for the county seat.

NEW JERSEY BAPTISTS MEET.

The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Morris and Essex Association.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 7.—In the First Presbyterian Church, at Bloomfield, the fourth annual meeting of the Morris and Essex Baptist Association began this morning, about fifty delegates being present from the twenty-four churches in the association. The election for officers resulted as follows: Moderator—The Rev. L. L. Watson of Mount Olive Baptist Church; Clerk—George F. Howell of Morristown; Treasurer—H. C. Albert of East Orange.

The Rev. Mr. Dickinson of Orange said that a general impression prevailed that the name of Morris and Essex applied to all the churches in the two counties, which was untrue, as there were several in the City of Newark that did not belong to the association. He suggested that an official invitation be extended to churches in Newark to join. This was declared to be not feasible, as it would tend to weaken the association of churches in this city. The matter of changing the name of the association was then recommended by Mr. Dickinson.

The report of William A. May, Stated Clerk of the association, shows the membership to be 4,711, a net gain for the year of 103. The church and Sunday school expenses were $49,624.25; minute money, $59.50; benevolence, $20,666.67, making the total amount of money raised $70,350.42.

St. Joseph's Sanitarium Dedicated.

FORESTBURG, N. Y., June 7.—St. Joseph's Sanitarium and Chapel at Monticello, three miles from this place, was dedicated by Bishop Charles E. McDonnell of Brooklyn to-day. The ceremony was witnessed by 3,000 persons. The grounds of the sanitarium cover an area of 1,173 acres and contain seven buildings, all equipped with modern appliances. The sanitarium was built by the Sisters of the Convent of the Holy Cross, connected with the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, and is intended for the reception of patients from St. Catharine's Hospital in that borough who are afflicted with pulmonary or bronchial diseases in the first stages and for the accommodation of the poor of Williamsburg who are unable to bear the expense of a trip to the country.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Chicago Scored the First Shut-Out This Season Against the New Yorks.

IT WAS A PITCHERS' BATTLE

Seymour Only Allowed the Visitors Four Hits, but Was Not as Steady as Griffiths—Brooklyns Win a Ten-Inning Game.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	29	11	.725
Boston	26	15	.634
Cleveland	26	15	.634
Baltimore	21	15	.583
New York	22	18	.550
Pittsburg	22	20	.524
Chicago	20	21	.488
Philadelphia	17	20	.459
Brooklyn	16	21	.432
Louisville	14	29	.326
St. Louis	13	27	.325
Washington	13	27	.325

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 3; New York, 0.
Brooklyn, 6; Cleveland, 5.
Boston, 9; Cincinnati, 2.
St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 1.
Baltimore, 14; Louisville, 3.
Pittsburg, 3; Washington, 2.

Games To-day.

Chicago in New York.
Cleveland in Brooklyn.
Louisville in Baltimore.
Cincinnati in Boston.
St. Louis in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in Washington.

The New Yorks suffered their first shutout of the season at the hands of the Chicagos at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon in the presence of about 2,000 persons. The game was dull and long drawn out, the members of both teams going about their work in a mechanical sort of way. The consistent work of Pitchers Seymour and Griffiths was the only feature of the game. Both men were at their best, and although the local pitcher had the best of the argument so far as hits were concerned, he had one bad inning, and this is what caused the New Yorks' downfall. In the eighth inning he gave a base on balls, hit a batter, and made a wild pitch. This, with two hits, gave the Chicagos enough runs to win the game.

Griffiths's work all through the game was very steady. In the fourth inning the locals had two bases occupied and only one out, but poor coaching on the part of Warner cut off a chance to score. He advised Tiernan, who was on second, to run home on Davis's short hit to right, when there was no possible chance to score unless a chance misplay was made. In the sixth inning, as Seymour was retired, Van Haltren and Tiernan hit safely. Griffiths, however, cut off another chance to score by retiring Joyce and Davis on strikes. In seven of the nine innings only three men faced Griffiths each inning.

Both teams played a good fielding game, the only error made being charged to McCormick for failing to stop a hard-hit grounder by Joyce in the fourth inning. Grady and Davis played the best game for the locals. Donahue, the visitors' catcher, did some excellent throwing, stopping every player who tried to steal to second. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Ryan, lf	1	1	1	0	0		
Everett, lb	0	0	6	0	0		
Isbell, cf	0	0	1	0	0		
Woods, cf	0	1	1	0	0		
Dahlen, ss	0	0	1	6	2		
McC'm'k, 3b	0	1	1	3	1		
Mertes, rf	0	0	1	1	0		
Connor, 2b	0	0	1	4	0		
Donahue, c	0	0	10	2	0		
Griffiths, p	0	0	0	2	0		
Total	3	4	27	13	1		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V. H't'n, cf	0	1	1	0	0		
Tiernan, lf	0	2	0	0	0		
Joyce, lb	0	0	6	0	0		
Davis, ss	0	1	6	2	0		
Gleason, 2b	0	0	2	2	0		
Hartman, 3b	0	1	0	2	0		
McCreery, rf	0	0	1	0	0		
Grady, c	0	1	10	1	0		
Seymour, p	0	0	0	4	0		
Total	0	6	27	11	0		

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Three-base hit—Dahlen. Sacrifice hits—Everett, Connor. Stolen base—Mertes. Double play—Dahlen and Everett. Bases on balls—Off Griffiths, 2; off Seymour, 7. Struck out—By Griffiths, 5; by Seymour, 6. First base on errors—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 4; Chicago, 8. Passed ball—Grady. Hit by pitched balls—Dahlen, 2. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

TEN INNINGS IN BROOKLYN.

Clevelands Defeated After Tieing the Score in the Ninth.

It required ten innings to decide the game between the Clevelands and Brooklyns at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. The visitors by consistent batting took the lead in their half of the ninth inning, but the Brooklyns tied the score through a poor throw by Sockalexis.

Sheckard's two-bagger, La Chance's sacrifice, and an out enabled the Brooklyns to score the winning run in the tenth inning. McAleer, the Clevelands' centrefielder, was injured in the third inning and compelled to retire. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf	2	2	2	0	0		
Jones, rf	0	0	3	0	0		
Lacha'ce,

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1898.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-Town.....1,260 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$10.00
Six Months.....$5.00
Three Months.....$2.50
One Month.....$1.00
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$8.00
Six Months.....$4.00
Three Months.....$2.00
One Month.....75
SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
One Year.....$2.00
SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year.....$1.00
MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....$2.00

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

SANTIAGO.

The centre of interest at present is at Santiago de Cuba, where CERVERA'S refugee fleet is confined, and where a Spanish garrison awaits the next aggressive movement on the part of the United States. Cut off from aid from Havana, where the Spanish forces in Cuba are massed, and surrounded by the insurgents, who seem quite equal to isolating Santiago, the capture of that place seems now a matter of time.

The bombardment by SAMPSON on Monday silenced the fortifications, and probably crippled greatly, if it did not destroy, their power of resistance to a landing when our land forces shall undertake it. The operations at Santiago have been carried on with equal energy and prudence. There has thus far been no reckless expenditure of life. Everything has been done with deliberation and foresight, and with all practical economy of force. The policy of the Government has been intelligent. It has given no heed to the wild exhortations of the Home Board of Strategy, while it has wasted no opportunity.

THE VICTORY IN OREGON.

It is the common complaint of observers, particularly foreign observers, that it is hard to get at the opinion of the American people through the elections. The complaint has some foundation, for elections are frequently determined by popular feeling on one or more subjects not put forward in the platforms and not very much talked of in the press. The financial question has been very important since, in 1868, the Democrats took ground in favor of paying bonds in greenbacks, but it was not until 1896—twenty-eight years later—that a National election can be said to have turned chiefly on that question. Up to 1880 the issues of the war were controlling; in 1880 protection won the day; in 1884 the demoralization of the party in power was the dominant element; in 1888 protection was again victorious; the Democratic victory of 1892 was in part due to reaction against extreme protection, and in part to the rather cheap character of Mr. HARRISON'S Administration. Thus it was only in 1896 that the currency question outranked all others. And even then the will of the people was not expressed in a manner to command clear interpretation and absolute conformity.

It is, therefore, very satisfactory to have at this early date, preceding the Congressional campaign, a State election turning wholly on National issues and of those the issue of the gold standard made so definite by the action of all parties as to leave no doubt about the meaning of the result. Oregon has been for a quarter of a century a close State, with a small margin on the Republican side. Its vote has more than trebled in that time, and both parties have been much torn by the currency issue, but the general proportion of Republicans to anti-Republicans of all sorts has remained much the same. In 1892 one Weaver Elector was indorsed by the Democrats and elected, but the other three were Republicans. In 1896 McKINLEY had an absolute majority over the fusion for BRYAN of only some 2,100. Meanwhile Senator MITCHELL, the leader of the Republicans, has long been seeking to compromise with the silver men, and has kept the party from taking definite and decisive ground on the currency question, and Oregon has afforded a very fair example of the unsettled and threatening condition of the public mind which has produced the muddle in our finances and has cost the country so dear.

Since the election of 1896, however, the more intelligent Republicans, aided by the gold Democrats, have taken great pains to rescue the State from the dubious situation in which it had been involved by the politicians, and to range it fairly and fully on the side of the gold standard. When the Republican Convention met in Astoria on the 14th of April, a platform was adopted making the gold standard the single issue. The following is the sweeping declaration adopted:

"We are in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard; we are unqualifiedly opposed to the free coinage of silver and to all other schemes looking to the debasement of the currency and the repudiation of debt. We believe that the best money in the world is none too good to be assured by the Government to the laborer as the fruit of his toil and to the farmer as the price of his crop. We condemn the continued agitation for free silver as calculated to jeopardize the prosperity of the country and to shake the confidence of the people in the maintenance of a wise financial policy. * * * We declare that the interests of all sections of our country alike demand a sound and stable financial system." On the other hand, the Democrats, the Populists, and the silver Republicans formed a fusion and adopted a platform which demanded not only free silver but an inflated Government paper currency made legal tender, with prohibition of all contracts to give or take payment in anything else.

It will be seen that the issue was sharply made. The result is highly gratifying. The Republican candidate for Governor has a majority of some 10,000, and in the Congress districts where in 1896 the Republican candidates squeezed through with a plurality of 63 in the First and 378 in the Second, they now have majorities estimated at 2,000 and 7,000, respectively. It may be said that this decisive gain is due in some degree to the advantage a party in power in the National Government has in a time of war, but this influence cannot have been of much account since both parties were strongly in favor of the war, and neither made any canvass on this point. We regard the Oregon election as clear proof that the gold standard will win the hearty support of the majority of the people in any State heretofore regarded as doubtful when it is presented in a clear and honest fashion.

MR. WHALEN'S DEBT LIMIT.

It is easy to say that the professional reputation of the Corporation Counsel is destroyed by the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in authorizing a bond issue of $17,337,016 a few weeks after he had declared in an official opinion that the old City of New York had exceeded its Constitutional debt limit by $24,000,000. It is both easy and natural to point out that the debt-limit scare, with its ending, discredits and damns the Tammany Government. But we make a profitless use of a most serious incident when we use it to prove undisputed things. The real value of Tammany's now abandoned attempt to make the city out bankrupt lies in its deeper teaching. It exposes and exemplifies in the most startling manner the fundamental vice of political City Government as contrasted with business City Government. In the former, if the party is helped, the public interest may go to the demnition bowwows; in the other kind of City Government the public interest alone is served.

Sing Sing or Bloomingdale would speedily have custody of the President and officers of a private corporation who should treat its credit and its business as the Tammany Government has treated the credit and business of this municipal corporation. It is simply inconceivable that, except for purposes of criminal wrecking and seizure, the officers of a railroad corporation would in May ostentatiously declare that the concern was bankrupt, that it had borrowed more money than its paid-up capital warranted or the law allowed, and must therefore cease to spend money even for things urgently needed, must make no attempt to borrow any more money, because its bonds would be invalid, and must practically go out of business; and then in June coolly invite the public to subscribe to a fresh issue of its bonds. There is not a railroad in the country or in the world whose credit would not be impaired or totally destroyed by such a step. Investors would perceive at once that the managers of the company were either maniacs or blacklegs, and would put no further confidence in the road or its securities. They would expect it to be ruined.

Yet the credit of New York City is not hurt by the opinions of WHALEN under the orders of his superiors. The debt-limit scare has not scared investors, and we expect to see the bonds authorized yesterday sell at the usual prices. Bids will be received for many times the amount of the issue. What is it that has preserved the city's credit under the assaults of the Corporation Counsel and Tammany? Simply this—bond dealers and investors have absolute confidence in the city and its bonds, and they saw from the beginning that the debt-limit scare was a political trick, a desperate and reckless trick, it is true, but one that the courts would stamp on before it could do serious harm. THE TIMES has taken pains to inform itself, at various stages of the scare, of the views of the performance held by the leading dealers in municipal securities. It found them smilingly contemptuous of Mr. WHALEN'S law and facts. Their interests are protected by law opinions of able and experienced practitioners, not chosen for political reasons. They were well advised and not worrying about the debt limit. Their situation is that of investors generally, for investors buy bonds largely on the advice of firms that deal in them. The credit of the city and its power to borrow money at low rates have not been impaired by the efforts of Tammany to get outstanding and future contracts, including that for an underground road, into its own control.

That Tammany did not care a rap what became of the city's credit is, of course, apparent. Indifference to the public interest is the essence of political administration. The party or the hall comes first. The whole power of the City Government may be freely and fully used to build it up. No matter what the damage may be, the taxpayer foots the bills. If SETH LOW had been the elected Mayor does anybody suppose he would have appointed a Corporation Counsel who would have advised him first that the former City of New York on Jan. 1 had exceeded its debt limit by $24,000,000, then that the excess was only $4,000,000, next that it was only $2,000,000, and finally that there was no excess at all and that the city had a large and safe margin for borrowing? Mr. Low is not a fool, and he would never have appointed a fool for Corporation Counsel. We advised Mayor VAN WYCK not to appoint any fools.

THE CAMPS AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Nothing could be more discouraging than the attempts to shift the responsibility for the delays and blunders in organizing and equipping the volunteer army from one bureau to the other in the War Department, or even from one desk to another in the same bureau. This tendency of itself both reflects and promotes demoralization in the War Department. For such demoralization there can be only one responsibility, and that is the responsibility of the head of the department, and only one remedy, and that is his removal. Why Secretary ALGER does not take himself out of a place which he is ludicrously unfit to fill is more enigmatic even than why the President does not remove him. It is announced that still another batch of "staff appointments" is presently to be made. If the composition of that batch is what engages the Secretary's attention it is possible, as certainly it is desirable, that his own withdrawal may follow upon the nominations.

The latest official explanation of the delay in equipping the troops at Tampa is that the equipments are there waiting for the men, but that they have never been unloaded owing to "a congestion of traffic." This excuse is nothing less than the avowal of complete imbecility. When a population of 5,000 is suddenly expanded to ten times that number it is obvious that it will need ten times as much in the way of terminal facilities that its population may be promptly served. The provision of these facilities would be the first steps taken after the establishment of a camp was determined upon. If the local supply of labor was insufficient or of poor quality, and at Tampa there is reason to believe that it is both, then the importation of an adequate supply of laborers from elsewhere is plainly indicated. During the civil war THOMAS A. SCOTT was employed, within ten days after Sumter had been fired upon, to build a new line of railroad from Maryland into Washington. Within a month afterward, having shown his energy and capacity in this work, he was commissioned a Colonel and put in charge of the military railroad and telegraphic service, which he organized and administered so well that in August the new office was created for him of Assistant Secretary of War. If he had been a commonplace politician, like Mr. MEIKLEJOHN, or like Mr. MEIKLEJOHN'S chief, instead of a railroad man of proved ability, the railroad service of the Government would have been as much at sixes and sevens in 1861 as it is in 1898.

In fact, these excuses for inefficiency are most exasperating. Everybody knows that the Secretaryship and the Assistant Secretaryship were given out not on account of military services to be rendered, but on account of political services already rendered. The woeful failure of the incumbents to do what they were ostensibly appointed to do follows as a matter of course. The only excuse for appointing them was that nobody at the time of their appointment expected that there would be a war, and that they were not more conspicuously unfit for their places than the common run of Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of War had been during the thirty years of peace. That is a poor excuse at best, and it can be accepted at all only if, when war breaks out and their inefficiency is made manifest, they promptly take themselves out or are put out. That time has now come. It came weeks ago. Ever since the destruction of the Maine Secretary ALGER has had notice of the necessity of preparation. Ever since the 10th of March he has had ample means with which to make preparation. He has conspicuously failed to make preparation. The indulgence of "politics" in filling the Secretaryship, which is a customary offense in time of peace, becomes criminal folly in time of war. It is high time, and more than high time, that he gave way for a fit man.

SPANISH WAR NEWS.

The Spanish method of reporting a war seems to answer fairly well for Spain, but it is calculated exclusively for home consumption. It would not do at all in a country in which education was more diffused than in Spain or in which the people at large had any curiosity about what was going on in the war. Even while Spain had only a Cuban insurrection on her hands, she used to issue official bulletins telling the most amazing untruths about it, and used to exercise a censorship over foreign correspondents in Cuba which prevented them from contradicting the untruths, except by stealth. Since this war began it is doubtful whether Spaniards in general have any notion of what has really happened. They may be still of the belief that DEWEY was whipped at Manila. They are pretty certainly under the impression that SAMPSON was beaten off at Puerto Rico and SCHLEY at Santiago, and that the Merrimac was an "auxiliary cruiser" which attacked the Spanish forts but was sunk by their fire.

This may do for Spain, but it will not do for anybody else, and yet if Spain can prevent it, nobody else shall be better informed. Here has Marshal BLANCO been ordering some intelligent and impartial British correspondents out of Cuba, and giving notice that all foreign correspondents, even from the most sympathetic nations, shall be treated as spies. Obviously intelligent and impartial accounts of what goes on are precisely what he does not want. They would be pretty sure to discredit the official version and to contradict those tremendous whoppers which he will continue to transmit so long as a cable is left open to him.

Possibly the Spanish system has its uses in keeping up the spirits of the Spanish people. But outside of Spain it has the disadvantage that nobody, after a little experience, will pay the slightest attention to the Spanish official reports of anything, except as a basis for conjecture as to what has really happened. All intelligent foreigners will resort to some other source of information. If Marshal BLANCO insists that they shall not be informed by their own countrymen, then they will take their information from official or unofficial American sources. A system under which you try to prevent everybody but yourself from getting the news is not of much value to you when nobody will believe a word you say.

The Civil Service Reform Association of this city has, as we expected that it would, made arrangements for testing in the courts the constitutionality of what was known as the Black civil service laws. It will be remembered that the Corporation Counsel furnished to Mayor VAN WYCK an opinion in which he held that the law of last session violated the provisions of the Constitution in several regards, and a like view has been taken by lawyers in other parts of the State. The original Black law, by which the "starch" was to be taken out of the service, is in the opinion of many very competent lawyers opposed to the Constitution. Steps have been taken to secure the judgment of the courts on both these laws. It would indeed be very surprising if the intent of the Constitutional Convention, as shown by the language of the Constitution, by the debates in the convention, by the address of the majority issued at the time the instrument was submitted to the people, and by the whole history of the movement for reform, has not found expression. Still, the law, as interpreted, is a fearful and wonderful thing, and we shall be prepared for any result. If the courts decide against the reform the people will ultimately have their way all the same.

It must be assumed that Magistrate MEADE knows what the law permits in the way of penalty for a gross offense against public safety, but either the law is very defective or his notion of the rights of the public is queer. Yesterday he imposed a fine of $3 each on two men who drove a wagon furiously along the wrong side of the Boulevard after being warned by a cycle policeman who had to chase them eight blocks, and only caught them after they had tilted out two women who were in the wagon, dangerously injuring one. Though no one else was hurt, the offense was a very serious and dangerous one, and the fine will not deter any reckless or drunken loafer who takes a fancy to repeat the adventure. The law or the bench is to blame that the offenders were not imprisoned.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Such of our contemporaries as have space to spare for matters not particularly important are devoting a good deal of it these days to interviews with French business men of one sort or another in regard to their sentiments toward Americans. About the only interesting feature of these productions is the fact that every one of them gives many and good reasons why it is for the advantage of Frenchmen to earn the esteem and gratitude of the United States, rather than of Spain, but in the whole lot there is none that gives proof that any considerable number of Frenchmen are making the slightest effort to do so, and only a few even pretend that Gallic sympathy for our enemies is not balanced by vehement dislike for ourselves. So the merchants talk in vain. We know considerably better than they do where their interests lie, and we have more than evidence enough that not even a hunger for Yankee dollars has been adequate to win from them the chill courtesy of indifference. The big exporters, indeed, preserve neutrality so far as overt acts and words go, and in official circles there is a little of official cordiality, but these things only emphasize the general hostility which the irresponsible press frankly reveals, and of which returning American travelers furnish details in profusion. The worst of the situation is its unreasonableness. The most logical nation in Europe attacks its best customers and most affectionate friends without a shadow of excuse, and in explanation of its course can only demonstrate that reason dictates a course exactly opposite!

—A New Orleans man has invented—or found—and The Picayune exploits at great length, the theory that "the human race in the more civilized quarters of the world is gradually undergoing a fundamental change through the transformation of purposive action into instinctive practice." Many acts performed by animals, the theorist asserts, could have originated only in an exercise of reason, but countless repetitions of these acts have made them purely automatic and mechanical, and in the same way mankind, doing the same things over and over again, will at last lose the power, with the necessity, of thinking about them, and so come as completely under the domination of instinct as a bee or a Populist. The prospect is alarming and The Picayune may well call the theory "startling."

—It is noted as a rather peculiar fact that for many years, and until quite recently, one of England's biggest colonies—Western Australia—was ecclesiastically a province of Spain. This is another way of saying that the last two Roman Catholic Bishops at Perth, the Westralian capital, were Spaniards, although their priests and flocks were almost entirely Irish. Spain has now been ousted from the ecclesiastical supremacy, and an Irish prelate rules at Perth, although the Spaniards are still in possession at New Norcia, where they have a remarkable monastic colony, governed by the only mitred abbot in Australia, one of the original Spanish missionaries who went out more than half a century ago. And, incidentally, the Britishers admit that only by the fathers at New Norcia have permanently successful efforts been made to convert and civilize the Bushmen. A colonial Governor who visited the place not long ago was amazed to find a black girl in charge of the telegraph office, a position of authority and responsibility. To test her capacity and qualifications, he dictated a lengthy telegram to the Premier of Perth, and when the reply was received and written out a few minutes later, he highly complimented the sable damsel, and with true British tact told her that he had never thought "female blacks to be capable of developing such a high degree of intelligence and ability." Last but not least, New Norcia possesses the only organized team of black cricketers in Australia, and if the accounts of their prowess are to be relied upon, some of the English counties would find it no easy matter to defeat them. Fielding is their forte, their marvelously keen eyesight enabling them successfully to negotiate the most difficult catches. These are evidences of Spain's possibilities almost as impressive as was the chivalry shown at Santiago.

PERSONAL.

—Mrs. KENDAL visited Cambridge the other day, and the editor of a university paper, The Cantab, appreciating fully the grandeur of his good fortune, sent, not one, but two reporters to interview the eminent pilgrim. Whether she or they selected the subjects on which Mrs. KENDAL was to enlighten the world is not made plain by the published account of the three-cornered conversation that ensued, but in the course of it the paragon of British matrons enunciated her opinion of journalism and journalists. "Newspaper people," she said, with the tactful sweetness for which she is noted, "can never be trusted. I do not believe in newspaper articles; they are all false. And as for editors—they are the most venal class in existence. There is not one of them who cannot be bought, and who will not lie if any one makes it worth his while. Bribery and corruption are alone of assistance in gaining the assistance of editors." After formulating these fine, broad generalizations from an extensive experience, Mrs. KENDAL turned to matters more personal. "I loathe newspapers," she explained, "and have persuaded my husband to my way of thinking. None are ever found in my house, and I never allow my servants to read them." For some reason or other—perhaps that second "none are" had broken their pencils—the reporters rose to go at this point, and extend their hands in farewell. Mrs. KENDAL recoiled in horror. "I have never," she said, "shaken hands with any one connected with the press, and am not going to imperil my hopes of future salvation by doing so now." Here is much food for reflection, and no little excuse for disquietude on the part of innumerable papers, including THE NEW YORK TIMES, that have taken frequent, indeed every, opportunity to express cordial admiration for Mrs. KENDAL'S skill as an actress and the personal charm which she brings to almost every one of her numerous rôles. For all this praise, it seems, she paid in good yellow gold, British or American, and the impulse to ask who received it is a very strong one, especially for the wretched scribblers who have no present recollection—or evidence—of having shared in the distribution of bribes. But possibly the scribblers were not corrupted, and merely lied. That is the alternative conclusion from the gentle lady's oration.

—Bearing very directly on a matter just now of great importance and interest to the American public is a letter which ABRAHAM LINCOLN wrote to Gen. GRANT, under date of Jan. 19, 1865. It began thus: "Please read and answer this letter as though I were not President, but only a friend. My son, now in his twenty-second year, having been graduated at Harvard, wishes to see something of the war before it ends." So far the communication must have a sound made lamentably familiar in the past few weeks to army and State officers with commissions to give out, but the rest of the President's letter will seem almost ludicrously out of date to not a few eminent statesmen. "I do not wish," continued Mr. LINCOLN, "to put him in the ranks, nor yet to give him a commission, to which those who have already served long are better entitled and better qualified to hold. Could he, without embarrassment to you or detriment to the service, go into your military family with some nominal rank, I and not the public furnishing his necessary means? If no, say so without the least hesitation, because I am as anxious and as deeply interested that you shall not be incumbered as you can be yourself." The wording of these sentences might have been bettered, possibly, but the meaning of them is clear and they deserve attentive reading in every State in the Union.

—Señor CARRANZA asserted in a talk with a representative of The Montreal Witness that he did not describe Admiral CAMARA as capricious and lazy, as the translation of his letter given out at Washington makes out, but that he quoted words cabled from Cadiz to a New York paper. The care which the Lieutenant takes to explain this and similar remarks in the stolen letter shows that he apprehends their effect on his career after he returns to Spain. And it must be confessed that these portions of the document might as well have been suppressed. The capture of the letter and its utilization, both for breaking up the system of spies in this country and for driving CARRANZA out of Canada, were perfectly legitimate, but he was only doing his duty, and there was no need to hurt him at home by making public his criticisms of Spanish officials.

CURRENT NOTES.

An attractive programme has been made up for the fifty-third annual convention of the New York State Teachers' Association, which is to begin in Rochester July 5 and continue three days.

* * *

Mr. Charles G. Stifel of St. Louis is to present to that city a bronze statue of the German poet Schiller, now being cast at Stuttgart. It is to be set up in St. Louis Place, near the home of the donor.

* * *

A new steamer has just taken out from Duluth, Minn., a cargo of 6,824 tons of ore, which is said to beat the fresh water record, the largest cargo on the great lakes heretofore having been 6,496 tons of corn from Chicago to Parry Sound, Ontario.

* * *

The Mayor of Charleston, S. C., has issued an edict that henceforth no municipal officer or employe shall remove his coat while attending to his duties in the City Hall. He thinks that the custom of removing the coat has shown a lack of respect to citizens compelled to do business with public officers.

* * *

The call for the Democratic State Convention in Maine invites the co-operation of all, without regard to past political affiliations, who believe in the principles enunciated in the platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, in the enactment of such laws as will correct the abuses and extravagances now existing in the State, county, and local Governments, and in the enforcement of every law so long as it is a law.

* * *

In order that a contingent bequest for a public library might be secured for the town of Oshkosh, Wis., Senator Philetus Sawyer promised to give $25,000 of the $50,000 required, if other citizens would contribute the other half of the amount. It has proved impossible to raise the amount by subscription, and the Senator now says that if the city will raise the necessary amount by the issue of bonds he will give the $25,000.

SUNBONNETS ON THE ISLAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Sunday I attended the confirmation service on Blackwell's Island, and while it was in progress I did what women are suspected, or, at any rate, accused of doing in more fashionable places of worship—looked at the bonnets. Now, the old women seem to be well cared for in general, and some of them are quite jolly under what might be considered creditable circumstances, but those bonnets are a disgrace to the management.

My childhood having been spent in the backwoods, I am accustomed to sunbonnets, and so speak with authority when I say that those on the Island are not only too skimpy in pattern, but are too much inclined, from want of stiffening, to flop uncomfortably around the wearers' faces. Surely calico and pasteboard are cheap enough to warrant a reform in this direction. And then, too, why should not the label "Almshouse" be stamped on the inside instead of the outside of this headgear?

Readers of Charles Reade need not here recall the incident of Lucy Dodd's going into benevolent work with the best intentions and horrifying the good woman in charge of a charity school by cutting her pupils' new cloaks according to the latest fashion. I am not an advocate for style, but for comfort and respectability.

CLARA MARSHALL.

New York, June 7, 1898.

THE DANGERS FROM BICYCLISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day, under the head of "Bicyclist Run Over a Woman," you report that a woman, having in her arms her five-months-old child, was knocked down and thought to be internally injured by a party of ten bicyclists riding rapidly down Third Avenue, and that her husband and a friend, (Mr. Ryan,) who were walking not far behind her, and who, seeing the occurrence, came up quickly and caught one of the offenders, when they were turned upon by the remainder of the party, and, by one of them, Mr. Ryan was cut in the head with a wrench, and the party, then remounting, rode off, followed by a crowd which sought to overtake them, but was unable to do so. Now, Mr. Editor, this, as you need not to be told, is only one of frequent accidents, more or less serious, arising from the mad pranks of reckless bicyclists on the public highways, rendering their use by pedestrians and even by conveyances a matter of great danger.

The species of lunacy, for surely it is nothing else, which attacks a man, sometimes even a woman, and sets him or her upon one of these fell contrivances, and starts the combination in motion, although always a pitiable spectacle, is, in its milder manifestations not seriously dangerous; but when the fit takes an aggravated form, as it so often does, and the wheel and motor go dashing rapidly and recklessly through the streets, and it becomes impossible to determine where the intelligence of the thing is whether in the wheel or in the motor—assuming that there is intelligence in either—it becomes a species of rabies in the highest degree dangerous to whatever the creature so possessed may encounter. Whether it has regard for its own safety may be doubted; it is clear that it has none for the safety of others.

Is there not a crying need for a law and its enforcement, for the regulation at least, if not for the entire suppression of the use of the bicycle in busy thoroughfares? It seems to me that there is.

Q. McADAM.

Nyack, N. Y., June 4, 1898.

ORIGIN OF "HOBSON'S CHOICE."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that Lieut. Hobson has proved himself such a hero, the phrase "Hobson's choice" is heard on every side, and some of your readers may be interested to know its origin.

During Shakespeare's and Milton's time it was the custom for gentlemen to ride home from the theatre on horseback, hiring the horse, as we do a cab, at a stand. Naturally each one wished to have the best horse, and much confusion ensued, while some poor animals were never taken. A university carrier and the first keeper of a hackney stable at Cambridge, England, named Thomas (or Tobias) Hobson, (1544-1631,) conceived the plan of placing his horses in line and forcing his customers to take the one nearest the door of the theatre. It then became no longer a matter of personal selection, but of "Hobson's choice"—that is, "this or none."

Milton wrote two poems dedicated to Hobson, one of which I append:

ON THE UNIVERSITY CARRIER,
who sickened in the time of his vacancy, being forbid to go to London by reason of the plague.

Here lies old Hobson. Death hath broke his girt,
And here, alas! hath laid him in the dirt;
Or else, the ways being foul, twenty to one
He's here stuck in a slough and overthrown.
'Twas such a shifter that, if truth were known,
Death was half glad when he had got him down;
For he had any time this ten years full
Dodged with him betwixt Cambridge and "The Bull."
And surely death could never have prevailed,
Had not his weekly course of carriage failed;
But lately, finding him so much at home,
And thinking now his journey's end was come,
And that he had ta'en up his latest inn,
In kind of office of a chamberlin,
Showed him his room where he must lodge that night,
Pulled off his boots, and took away the light.
If any ask for him it shall be said,
"Hobson" has supped, and 's newly gone to bed."

L. N. FLORENCE.

Yonkers, N. Y., June 7, 1898.

Hobson's Choice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Hasn't our young American Hobson, as a result of his profound meditations in the offing of the harbor of Cuba's Santiago within the week last past, evinced to the world, especially to the naval world, a far wiser and braver and better choice than was ever made by the elderly English Hobson, (himself also a hale and holy habitant,) who, without the slightest flicker of fear before his eyes of either Spanish warships or Spanish armies, was, though like the humble writer hereof, only a plodding landsman, graciously admitted to heaven many years ago?

FACTHUNTER.

New York, June 6, 1898.

More of "Hobson's Choice."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Until Friday there was an English proverb which meant that anything was good enough for Hobson. "Hobson's choice" was the worst horse in the stable. Since Friday nothing is too good for Hobson.

"Hobson's choice" now means, "I have but one life to give to my country, and I am ready to yield that life at duty's call." "Hobson's choice" now inspires the world, even the Spanish Admiral, with a sense of the grandeur of the soul that thinks not of self but gives all for country.

Hobson, indeed, has restored the Merrimac to a place of honor by the side of the Monitor. Hampton Roads and the memorable duel between the Monitor and the Merrimac will never be forgotten, but Santiago Bay also ennobles the name of Merrimac.

LAWYER.

New York, June 6, 1898.

ILLITERACY STATISTICS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the recent article of Mrs. Houghton, which has caused so much indignation in the South, she speaks of the work of Mormon preachers among the illiterate classes. It appears to be a general impression that among these Latter-Day Saints, as they call themselves, a condition of ignorance exceptionally low prevails. To those who have not investigated the matter, a comparative study of available statistics will be somewhat surprising.

The two divisions of the Latter-Day Saints have organizations in thirty-nine States and Territories, but 81 per cent. of them are in Utah and Idaho. In Utah they make nearly three-fourths of the entire population. The illiterate population of Utah is 8,232. If we conclude that all the illiteracy in the State is among the Latter-Day Saints there will then only be 6.9 illiterate for every 100 members, while in the same number of population ten years of age and over, New York City has of illiterates 7.6, Providence 7.7, Trenton 7.5, Washington 13.2, and the whole Nation 13.3.

The Latter-Day Saints of Idaho are less than one-fourth of the total population of ten years of age and over, but if we concede that all the illiterate are among the Saints, there will then be 21.5 in each 100 of them, while the foreign-born population of the Territory has a little more than double this ratio of illiterates.

South and southeast of Utah lie two divisions of our territory containing the largest percentage of Catholics in proportion to the population. Eighty-nine of New Mexico and 41 per cent. of Arizona are Catholics. In the former 44.49 in each 100 population are illiterate, and in the latter the illiteracy is 23.41, or 2 per cent. greater than the illiteracy of the Saints in Idaho, after charging them with all the illiteracy of the Territory.

If we turn to the two largest divisions of the Christian Church next to the Catholics, Methodists and Baptists, we find that together they constitute four-tenths of the entire church membership of the Nation, and that the two States in which both of them are numerically greatest are Georgia and North Carolina. These States contain nearly one-sixth of the whole strength of these churches.

Forty per cent. of Georgia's population of ten years and over is either Baptist or Methodist. Of these, 309,309 are colored. The total colored population is 600,623; 404,015 of these are illiterate. Concede that all not Baptists or Methodists of this colored population are illiterate, and there must still be left of illiterate in each 100 Baptists and Methodists 36.4. Sixteen and a half per cent. of native whites are illiterate. If we add this percentage of white members to the illiterate blacks we shall then have as approximately correct 26.2 illiterate for each 100 of the total membership, as against 6.9 illiteracy of Latter-Day Saints in Utah.

Following the same method of computation in the statistics of North Carolina, and conceding that all colored people not Baptists or Methodists are illiterate, and there still remain in each 100 colored members 41.1 illiterate. Of the native white population, 23.1 per cent. are illiterate. Uniting this to the colored illiterate as before, and the percentage of total membership who are illiterate is 39.1.

Comparing the statistics of 1890 with those of 1880, and Utah has decreased her illiteracy 38 per cent., New Mexico 61 per cent., Idaho 28 per cent., North Carolina 26 per cent., Georgia 20 per cent., while Arizona has increased in ignorance 32 per cent. The illiteracy of Utah per 100 is 5.59, and of Idaho 5.11, as against 5.53 in New York, 5.92 in Michigan, 6.73 in Wisconsin, 6.60 in Vermont, and 3.11 in Nebraska, which is the banner State in the Union.

L. D. BURDICK.

McDonough, N. Y., June 6, 1898.

REPUBLICANS AGAINST PLATT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Republican who has always voted the straight ticket through thick and thin, and who has disagreed with your opinions in recent years, it seems to me that your editorial, "Platt's Mistake," in to-day's TIMES, hits the nail on the head and drives it in with irresistible logic.

My own ideas on the matter were expressed in Brooklyn and New York papers of May 27 and June 6, viz.:

"It seems strange to me that in all discussions of Mayor Van Wyck's recent actions there has been no special mention whatever made of the fact of his statement that 'he was at the helm' and willing to accept all executive responsibility for his doings during his term of office—no shirking and playing the 'baby act'—as all of my fellow-Republicans who are ex-officials and under indictment, or being tried civilly, now claim 'that they should not be held responsible for the actions of their subordinates.'" And again:

"Mr. Platt, while he may own the tools of his own creation, certainly has no mortgage on the mass of Republican voters, who are sick and tired of his domination. The material interests and civil rights and privileges of our soldiers should be conserved, and as it is Gov. Black's bounden duty to initiate measures for doing the same, let no one attempt to hamper him.

"But the bogus patriotism and transparent audacity and hypocrisy of Messrs. Platt and confrères delude no one; like the ostrich, they are hiding their heads under their wings to conceal from themselves the wreck brought about by their own actions, and think the Republican Party will equally shut its eyes."

I am a Republican who voted for Gen. Tracy, so that, as far as regularity is concerned, there can be no question, but I do not believe that Mr. Platt should have the power to make and unmake laws as he wishes; nor do I think that Gov. Black will lend himself to anything of the kind.

CHARLES H. SCHOTT.

Brooklyn, June 7, 1898.

SUGGESTS MERRITT FOR ALGER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President McKinley can do nothing that will give him greater credit and redound more to his political influence than to request the resignation of his Secretary of War. If he does not resign, dismiss him as utterly incompetent. At the same time I would suggest that Gen. Merritt—well named—as a man who has earned his high position by gallant deeds, and probably the most competent officer in our army, should be recalled and appointed Secretary of War. At the same time let Congress pass an enabling act, that he may retain his high position in the United States Army, and serve his country in a position he is well qualified to fill.

It may be this is unconstitutional, but I am certain he would sacrifice his rank in the army to serve his country. Congress would or should recompense him later. Should the President do this thing the whole country would breathe more freely. We should feel that competency had replaced incompetency.

VETERAN OF THE CIVIL WAR.

New York, June 6, 1898.

NUGGETS.

The Scapegoat.

"Now, Margaret, if our hasty marriage before I go to war doesn't turn out well will you blame me?"

"No, dear; I'll blame Spain."—Chicago Record.

Social Rivalry.

"Mrs. Squeems gave silver candlesticks as souvenirs at her luncheon."

"I suppose now you want to have a luncheon and give away piano lamps."—Chicago Record.

Beat the Record.

Wilson—I saw a new rapid mechanical movement yesterday.

Jilson—Can you give me some idea of it?

Wilson—Yes; it was a clerk tacking up an early closing sign.—Chicago News.

The Man at the Seashore.

Ethel—He told me he made his money in wheat.

Edith (triumphantly)—I felt sure I had seen his face before. That's the fellow that leaves us our bread mornings in the city.—Judge.

Commercially Stated.

Off Santiago, June, 1898.

Admiral Cervera, Commander Spanish Fleet.

Sir: Please note delivery to you at nearest accessible point in your sub-cellar of 2,000 tons best steamer coal, in bulk, per Merrimac. Lieut. Hobson. Unload at convenience. All demurrage charges for detention of lighter distinctly waived.

SAMPSON, Admiral.

N. B.—Will draw on you at sight for amount of bill.

ON THE TRANSPORT.

From The Chicago Record.

The wind comes dead ahead; the sea
Is pitching straight across the channel;
My parching palate seems to be
Lined with a most repugnant flannel;
Below, the mules with doleful bray
Proclaim disgust beyond concealing—
I sympathize with them, for they
Feel just about as I am feeling.

Along the decks lie rows and rows
Of valiant soldiers, weak and pallid;
Behold! They leap from their repose
And fight for places at the railing;
They moan and groan and rave and curse
And wish the ship were at the bottom,
Or, what is traitorous and worse,
That Spain might come along and pot 'em.

The starry flag, the stricken Maine,
The sulking foes, the search to find 'em,
The vicious cowardice of Spain,
The darling "Girls They Left Behind 'Em."
And all those other memories
That soldier boys make food and drink of
Are churned away by pounding seas—
Lemons alone are what they think of.

O war, how terrible thou art!
Inhuman—wicked—foolish—cruel!
I've lived, I may say on my part,
Three days on half a gill of gruel;
What's that? Eat pork? EAT PORK? O Lord!
My strongest will is unavailing!
Room! Room! Look out! I'm making toward
That vacant spot there at the railing.

MARRIED ON A FERRYBOAT

Mr. Wright Became a Cavalryman and Was Suddenly Sent to the Philippines.

THIRTY MINUTES WITH BRIDE

Miss Bloomer Patriotically Advised Enlistment, but Did Not Count on Such a Hasty Ceremony—Nearly Missed Her Husband.

Probably one of the most romantic weddings yet evolved by the war with Spain took place on the Central Railroad ferryboat Communipaw as she lay in her slip at the foot of Liberty Street last Saturday afternoon. The marriage certificate was filed at the New York City Hall on Monday, but the announcement was not made in Jersey City, where the contracting parties reside, until yesterday. The bride was Miss Josephine E. Bloomer of 96 Bergen Avenue, and the groom was Edgar B. Wright, formerly of 56 West Side Avenue, but now on his way to Manila as a United States cavalryman. He started on his journey within thirty minutes from the time he became a Benedict.

Mr. Wright and Miss Bloomer are active members of the West Side Methodist Church, Jersey City. They became engaged two years ago, and would have been married in June of last year but for the death of a relative of Miss Bloomer. The wedding was then postponed until Christmas, but again a death occurred in Miss Bloomer's family, and the wedding was postponed a second time, the day selected being in July.

Then the war came, but by way of compensation hostilities hastened rather than retarded the happy event. Mr. Wright, who had been a bookkeeper for a firm in Thames Street, ship chandlers, caught the martial fever. He told Miss Bloomer that he had almost decided to enlist. Instead of discouraging him, as he expected, she advised him to enlist. Miss Bloomer's father is a veteran of the civil war, while her maternal grandfather gave his life for the Union cause, so that she comes fairly by her patriotic spirit as a matter of inheritance.

Becomes a Soldier.

On Thursday last Mr. Wright started out from the store in which he is employed for a collecting tour. While going over his route he passed a United States recruiting office. He entered, and almost before he knew it he had enlisted in the cavalry service for two years or the war.

"I suppose," said he, when the business had been concluded, "that I will be allowed time to settle up my private affairs before reporting for duty?"

"I am sorry," said the recruiting officer, "to tell you that you can be allowed no grace whatever. In half an hour you will be on your way to Fort Slocum."

A concession was made, however, when he had explained the situation, and time was given him to go back to the store and pay in the money he had collected for his firm. Then he reported for duty, and was sent at once to Fort Slocum. He wrote at once to Miss Bloomer explaining the situation, and on Friday she and two friends, Mrs. Mary C. Smith and Miss Harriet Brookshank, went to Fort Slocum. By that time Mr. Wright had learned that he was to be sent with a squad of men to San Francisco on Saturday afternoon. Then he and Miss Bloomer decided that they would be married before he went away. An interview was sought with the commandant of the post, and he said that under the circumstances he would give Private Wright leave of absence from Saturday morning until the hour set for the departure of the squad, which was 7 o'clock Saturday night. Then Miss Bloomer hurried home to arrange for the wedding, which was to take place at noon.

Shortly after the time for the departure of the squad was changed to 2 o'clock P. M. and Wright was notified that his leave of absence was canceled. He at once telegraphed the fact to Miss Bloomer. She and her friends went to the Grand Central Station Saturday morning, intending to go to Fort Slocum. When they reached the station they were greatly surprised to find that the squad, of which Mr. Wright was one, had already arrived on their way to Whitehall Street, where they were to board a Central Railroad ferryboat. On the way to the station Miss Bloomer was permitted to accompany Mr. Wright.

The wedding was then postponed until Christmas, but again a death occurred in Miss Bloomer's family, and the wedding was postponed a second time, the day selected being in July.

Then the war came, but by way of compensation hostilities hastened rather than retarded the happy event. Mr. Wright, who had been a bookkeeper for a firm in Thames Street, ship chandlers, caught the martial fever. He told Miss Bloomer that he had almost decided to enlist. Instead of discouraging him, as he expected, she advised him to enlist. Miss Bloomer's father is a veteran of the civil war, while her maternal grandfather gave his life for the Union cause, so that she comes fairly by her patriotic spirit as a matter of inheritance.

Becomes a Soldier.

On Thursday last Mr. Wright started out from the store in which he is employed for a collecting tour. While going over his route he passed a United States recruiting office. He entered, and almost before he knew it he had enlisted in the cavalry service for two years or the war.

"I suppose," said he, when the business had been concluded, "that I will be allowed time to settle up my private affairs before reporting for duty?"

"I am sorry," said the recruiting officer, "to tell you that you can be allowed no grace whatever. In half an hour you will be on your way to Fort Slocum."

A concession was made, however, when he had explained the situation, and time was given him to go back to the store and pay in the money he had collected for his firm. Then he reported for duty, and was sent at once to Fort Slocum. He wrote at once to Miss Bloomer explaining the situation, and on Friday she and two friends, Mrs. Mary C. Smith and Miss Harriet Brookshank, went to Fort Slocum. By that time Mr. Wright had learned that he was to be sent with a squad of men to San Francisco on Saturday afternoon. Then he and Miss Bloomer decided that they would be married before he went away. An interview was sought with the commandant of the post, and he said that under the circumstances he would give Private Wright leave of absence from Saturday morning until the hour set for the departure of the squad, which was 7 o'clock Saturday night. Then Miss Bloomer hurried home to arrange for the wedding, which was to take place at noon.

Shortly after the time for the departure of the squad was changed to 2 o'clock P. M. and Wright was notified that his leave of absence was canceled. He at once telegraphed the fact to Miss Bloomer. She and her friends went to the Grand Central Station Saturday morning, intending to go to Fort Slocum. When they reached the station they were greatly surprised to find that the squad, of which Mr. Wright was one, had already arrived on their way to Whitehall Street, where they were to board a Central Railroad ferryboat. On the way to the station Miss Bloomer was permitted to accompany Mr. Wright. They decided to be married at once. Mrs. Smith found the Rev. William Jones, Superintendent of the Seamen's Friends' Society, whose office is at 38 South Street.

The Obliging Sergeant.

He accompanied her to the ferry, but only reached there just as the boat was leaving. He joined the party, but before he would perform the ceremony he insisted on asking all the questions required by law. By the time these questions had been asked and answered the boat had reached Jersey City, and then Mr. Jones declined to perform the ceremony, because he did not think he had the right to officiate in the State of New Jersey. The dilemma being explained to Sergt. Sullivan, who had charge of the squad, he gave Mr. Wright permission to return to this city on the ferryboat Communipaw, provided he did not leave the boat, and returned on her. It being then within about thirty minutes of train time. The wedding party boarded the boat, taking seats in the rear cabin. As soon as the boat reached the foot of Liberty Street the ceremony took place. The wedding party, with the exception of Mr. Jones, went back with the boat on her return trip, landing at the Central Station at 1:40 o'clock P. M. The train started at 1:50, so that the newly wedded couple had just ten minutes for their farewells. The bride bore up bravely, sustained by the hearty congratulations of her husband's soldier comrades. When the train bore them away Mrs. Wright and her friends boarded a Newark and New York Railroad train and went to her home in West Bergen, where she will reside until her husband returns. She received many congratulations from her friends yesterday. Some of the more romantic of her girl associates thought it "a splendid way to get married, better than an elopement, even." Mrs. Wright thought it would have been better had there not been quite so much haste about it. However, she said she was very happy, and though married in haste, she did not believe she would ever be called on to repent at leisure.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Mordaunt and Block Stock Company will have for their next revival at the Columbus Theatre, in Harlem, "Jim the Penman," with Arthur Forrest in the title rôle. Arrangements were made whereby Robert Payton Gibbs becomes a member of the stock company, and his first appearance will be in the production on June 20, when "The Ragged Regiment" will be given.

On Monday night next the two hundredth performance of the Castle Square Opera Company will be given at the American Theatre, and to commemorate the night the management will present each woman present with a souvenir suitable for a dressing table, with the American and Cuban flags upon the face of it.

The performance of Strauss's opera "Fledermaus," by the Steindorff Opera Company, at the Harlem Opera House this week, is all that can be desired. On account of the success the management has decided to give another week of the opera.

It was decided, at the meeting of the Actors' Fund yesterday, to inquire into the case of Alfred La Brie, the actor whose ashes are in a tin can in an undertaker's establishment on Eighth Avenue. If the relatives permit the ashes will be buried at the expense of the fund.

On Wednesday, June 15, Managers Brady & Ziegfeld will give a testimonial benefit performance of "Way Down East," at the Manhattan Theatre for the benefit of the Palma Rifles.

Miss Viola Allen has decided to leave for Europe by to-morrow or Saturday's steamship in response to a cablegram from Hall Caine, the author of her new play, "The Christian." She will confer with him regarding her forthcoming production of the play, which, it is understood, has been played for copyright purposes in some town near London.

Father Dougherty's Silver Jubilee.

The Rev. Father James J. Dougherty, in charge of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, celebrated his silver jubilee as a priest at the home at Mount Loretto, S. I., yesterday. About 500 persons, including the Archbishop, were present. In the morning Father Dougherty celebrated high mass in the new church. The Rev. Dean Lings of Yonkers was deacon, and the Rev. Dean Lings of Kingston subdeacon. Father McGehan of St. Peter's Church, Manhattan, preached. Father Dougherty received many valuable presents.

RACE TROUBLES IN AUSTRIA.

The Compromise Decree Regarding the Czech Language Causes Renewed Disorders.

VIENNA, June 7.—The disorders over the compromise decree authorizing the official use of the Czech language in Bohemia and Moravia, which went into effect on March 15 last on the understanding that it should remain in force until a parliamentary solution of the language problem had been reached, have been renewed, and the Reichsrath will probably be dissolved.

GERMAN ELECTORAL ISSUES.

Count Posadowsky-Wehner Says Revolutionary Socialism Will Be Stoutly Opposed.

BERLIN, June 7.—In response to a request for an outline of the official views of the tactics which should be followed at the coming elections, the Minister for the Interior, Count Posadowsky-Wehner, writes:

"It is our foremost political duty to present a closely carried front to revolutionary Socialism. The next Reichstag must afford the Government support in questions of international competition and be ready to examine without prejudice the condition of home production, and especially the conditions of agriculture and the middle classes. In the interest of the working people, the completion of the extension of legislation relating to workmen's insurance is absolutely requisite. Wherever it is impossible to elect espousers of this programme, opponents of Social Democrats should be supported. No elector who is loyal to the State should fail to vote."

DOMINICAN SHIPS INVESTIGATE.

A Rumor at Cape Haitien that President Heureaux Was Shot in a New Uprising.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 7—7:40 P. M. The Dominican warships Restauracion and Independencia arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening, having on board, it is understood, three prisoners taken in the recent revolutionary attempt headed by Jimenes and Morales. Commodore Jansen landed to receive the report of the Dominican Consul on the illegal shipments of men from this point by the two leaders to participate in the landing at Monte Cristi.

The warships left Monte Cristi at 11 o'clock this morning. A rumor is current here that after they left President Heureaux was made a prisoner in a new uprising and was shot. The report has it that Joaquin Taveras, Lieutenant Commander at Monte Cristi under Gov. Gallito, led the new movement.

The story is not believed here, although no explicit reply is forthcoming from Monte Cristi to cabled inquiries.

It appears that Gen. Jimenes was transferred from the Fanita, on which he escaped from Monte Cristi, to another steamer before landing at Great Inagua, and it is reported that he has been released on £200 ($1,000) bail.

The Fanita did not venture within the jurisdiction of the island authorities on her return voyage.

A GLADSTONE MONUMENT.

Queen Victoria Will Direct Its Erection in Westminster Abbey.

LONDON, June 7.—In the House of Commons to-day a message from Queen Victoria was read, announcing her Majesty's intention to direct the erection of a monument to the late William E. Gladstone in Westminster Abbey, in accordance with the wishes expressed in the address of the House of Commons to the Queen.

OCEANIC TRAFFIC AGREEMENT.

Steamship Line Representatives Hold a Conference in London.

LONDON, June 7.—Representatives of the American, White Star, North German Lloyd, and the other principal transatlantic steamship lines held a conference to-day with a view to deciding upon a traffic agreement, but arrived at no understanding. Further meetings are expected. All the conferees are dumb concerning the details of the conference.

Edmund Taylor of the American Line says it is improbable that the conference will have any result. Others of the representatives say that several points, such as ports to be touched at, stand in the way of an agreement.

MORE RIOTS IN BELFAST.

Nationalists Attack Orangemen and Police Clear the Streets.

BELFAST, June 7.—To-night there was a renewal of the riotings that began yesterday during the demonstrations in honor of the revolution of 1798, and the anniversary of June 6, 1886, when seven civilians were shot on Shark Hill Road by the constabulary.

The Nationalists attacked a body of Orangemen, who were leaving their work, and there was a veritable hurricane of scrap iron and other missiles.

The police at first were overpowered, but having been reinforced they cleared the streets with a free use of their clubs.

Considerable blood has been ordered out, and it is feared that there will be a renewal of the disturbances.

To-night's troubles are due to inadequate police precautions.

Some of the bolts and nuts used as missiles weighed from a quarter to a half pounds. For some time the fighting was very hot. On the appearance of the military the rioting ceased, but dangerous excitement prevails.

THE CANADIAN AGREEMENT.

Curzon Makes a Statement in the House of Commons.

LONDON, June 8.—Mr. George N. Curzon, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying in the House of Commons yesterday to a question about the Canadian-American agreement, said:

"Negotiations have taken place at Washington for the settlement of all pending questions between Great Britain and the United States."

The Daily News, commenting editorially upon Mr. Curzon's statement in the House of Commons yesterday, as to negotiations at Washington for the settlement of "all the pending questions between Great Britain and the United States," says:

"If this is not a lapsus singuae, it is a very important extension of the original statement, which exclusively affected Canada's interests. The words Great Britain appear in the written text of the answer supplied from the Foreign Office."

Conference on Sugar Bounties.

BRUSSELS, June 7.—The International Conference on Sugar Bounties opened at the Foreign Office here to-day, under the Presidency of Premier P. de Smet de Naeyer. Later the conference adjourned until Friday next. The sessions will be held in secret.

NORTH RIVER BRIDGE SCHEME.

Report by Secretary of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company.

In a report issued yesterday to the stockholders of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company, Secretary C. H. Swan referred to detail work done on the alteration of plans necessary to conform to the changes of the harbor lines of the Hudson River by the War Department. He said that the approval of the Board of Directors is necessary for the terms of the union contract of consolidation with the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company of New Jersey. Mr. Swan added:

The financiering of so gigantic a project needs to be attended to with skill and care, and it is necessary that a time be awaited when it can be done with greatest advantage to the enterprise. An eminent financier has been intrusted with the important task of arranging plans in order that the funds required for construction of the bridge can be secured. There is every reason to believe that he will succeed.

I have also to report that the State Commissioners appointed by Chapter 283 of the Laws of 1890 have, after due and careful consideration, located an approach to the bridge on the Marginal Wharf, or Place, from Fifty-ninth Street to Pier 1, North River. That approach will enable all the railroads to reach the various piers and ferries on the North River below Fifty-ninth Street, and will be an invaluable factor in the accommodation of freight carriage to and from Manhattan Island. It is a great facility commercially, that will afford an almost perfect arrangement of freight and passenger service.

ACTORS' FUND MEETING.

Trouble Over the Election of Harrison Grey Fiske as a Trustee—May Build a Sanitarium.

The annual meeting of the Actors' Fund of America was held yesterday morning at Hoyt's Theatre. It was expected that the members identified with the so-called theatrical trust would make a strong effort to prevent the election of Harrison Grey Fiske, against whom they have pending a suit for libel. Mr. Fiske was elected a Trustee, however, by 104 votes out of a total of 108, and it is said that when this fact became known Charles Frohman, Al Hayman, and Daniel Frohman forwarded to President Louis Aldrich their resignations as officers and members of the fund.

President Aldrich, when seen last night, said that he understood the resignations had been forwarded to him, but that he had not yet received them. As there will be no meeting of the Trustees until next month, he said, no action could be taken until then, and he hoped by that time the whole matter would be straightened out.

It was decided to take some steps toward forming a plant to build a sanitarium, and President Aldrich, in his annual report, among other things said that the above project was a very worthy one, and urged that the Fund either purchase or build a sanitarium combining a hospital for the sick as well as a home for the aged and helpless members of the profession. No definite action was taken on the proposition.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President—Louis Aldrich; First Vice President—Frank W. Sanger; Second Vice President—John Drew; Secretary—Daniel Frohman; Treasurer—Andrew A. McCormick; Trustees—William H. Crane, Al. Hayman, Harrison Grey Fiske, Frank G. Colter, F. F. Mackay, William A. Brady, Edwin Knowles, and Eugene Tompkins.

Resolutions of sympathy were read by Roland Reed on the death of Thomas W. Keene, and it was decided to send a copy of the resolutions to the dead actor's wife.

TRIBUTES TO EDWARD BELLAMY

Nearly 300 persons of both sexes attended the meeting of the Social Reform Club, which was held last night at 28 East Fourth Street in memory of Edward Bellamy, the author, who died recently at Chicopee, Mass. William Dean Howells presided and made the opening address, in the course of which he reviewed at some length the literary achievements of the author of "Looking Backward," and gave a word picture of Bellamy as a man that evoked hearty applause.

"I have always been impressed," he said, "with the great imagination of Bellamy, and had he used his imaginative powers in a different direction from the one he followed there is no doubt that he would have become one of the greatest writers of fiction the world ever saw. But we know him best as a social agitator and we do not value him enough as a literary man. Now, 'Looking Backward' in its conception is as strong as anything he ever wrote. I was much amused, however, at the way the book was received. It was at first regarded as a beautiful fairy tale, then I do not think fancy is a bad thing. Fancy and dreams ought to be. The dream of something like that we hope for has existed from time immemorial."

Speaking of the personal characteristics of Mr. Bellamy, Mr. Howells said:

"I knew him not only in his books, but also in his life, and it is thus I grew to love him. I remember very well the time he visited me in my home in the country. His face shone with gentleness and manly beauty, and kindness beamed from his lovely eyes. The simple, unaffected way in which he cared for others was truly touching."

Miss Charlotte Perkins Stetson also spoke on Mr. Bellamy's influence on Americanism and the development of Nationalism.

THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

The spacious grounds surrounding the buildings of the New York University on University Heights presented a picturesque appearance yesterday, the occasion being the class day exercises of the graduating class. The literary exercises of the day were held at 2 P. M. around the monument built of the old carved stones from the Washington Square buildings as a memorial to the founders of the university.

Chancellor H. M. MacCracken made the invocation, and an address by the class President, Renwick W. Abbott, followed. Charles Lent gave the class history, and Edwin Huyler the prophecy. The exercises closed with a presentation of gifts to the members of the class by James Treat Gorton. At 5 o'clock the class records were buried near Gould Hall, and in the evening the College Glee Club gave a concert in the gymnasium.

As a finish to the day's exercises, cremation ceremonies were held on Ohio Field at 9:30 o'clock. A procession, headed by Grand Marshal Benjamin F. Foster, marched about the grounds bearing a coffin-shaped box, in which were the books over which many hours had been spent. When all was ready a match was applied to the box, and while it was blazing merrily, Charles G. Hill delivered the funeral oration.

The sixty-sixth annual commencement exercises will be held at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow evening.

BOWDOIN'S COMMENCEMENT.

BOWDOIN, Me., June 7.—Commencement at Bowdoin College will be held during the week of June 19. On the afternoon of June 19 the baccalaureate sermon will be preached by the President, the Rev. Dr. William De Witt Hyde. The class-day exercises will be held in Memorial Hall on Tuesday morning and under the Thorndike Oak in the afternoon. In the evening the promenade concert will be given.

The senior class of the Medical School of Maine will be graduated on Wednesday morning, and the annual address will be delivered by the Rev. John Carroll Perkins of Portland. In the evening the commencement concert will be given in the Town Hall.

The commencement exercises will be held Thursday morning, June 23, in the Congregational church, and will be followed by the commencement dinner in the gymnasium. The week's festivities will close on Thursday evening with the annual reception by the President and Mrs. Hyde to the alumni and undergraduates.

LEHIGH'S FINAL EXERCISES.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., June 7.—Lehigh University will hold its twenty-eighth commencement from June 12 to 15, inclusive. On Sunday, June 12, the Right Rev. Dr. Ethelbert Talbot, Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon.

Monday, June 16, is class day, the exercises being held on the campus in the afternoon. In the evening the junior hop will be given in the gymnasium. On Tuesday afternoon a lacrosse game will be played, and in the evening the President, Dr. Thomas Messinger Drown, and Mrs. Drown will hold a reception.

The commencement exercises will be held on Wednesday morning in the Packer Memorial Church. The programme consists of an address by Frank P. Howe, the alumni orator; address to the graduating class by Robert E. Thompson of Philadelphia, orations by members of the graduating class, and conferring of degrees. In the afternoon the annual baseball game between Lehigh and Lafayette will be played on the university athletic grounds.

Reception at Columbia University.

President and Mrs. Low tendered the graduating class of Columbia University a reception yesterday afternoon, an invitation also having been extended to the Barnard College graduating class. The reception was held in President Low's private office in the Library Building. Prof. and Mrs. Keener, Prof. and Mrs. Munroe, Prof. and Mrs. Burgess, Prof. and Mrs. Jacobi, and Prof. Van Amringe assisted in receiving the students.

New York Law School Commencement

The annual commencement of the New York Law School will be held at Carnegie Music Hall to-morrow evening. The Dean, Prof. George Chase, will preside, and will confer the degree of Bachelor of Laws upon 145 members of the graduating class. The degree of Master of Laws will be awarded to nine members of the post-graduate class. An address to the graduating classes will be delivered by Edward Wetmore of this city.

Mount Holyoke College Raises Money.

Of the $150,000 which must be raised by Mount Holyoke College to secure the $50,000 promised by Dr. Pearsons, $120,000 has already been paid over to the Treasurer, leaving only $30,000 remaining due. The time limit expires with commencement, and efforts are being made to complete the required sum by June 20. Pledges for future payment or remittances, both small and great, may be sent direct to the Treasurer, A. L. Williston, Northampton, Mass.

NOTABLE JUNE WEDDINGS

Miss Alice Dunning and Dr. M. Allen Starr Married in the Brick Presbyterian Church.

DR. VAN DYKE OFFICIATED

Dean Murray of Princeton Assisted Him—Miss Tucker Becomes Mrs. Jenkins—Other Marriages of Interest.

A wedding of wide interest to society people and to the medical fraternity was solemnized at noon yesterday in the Brick Presbyterian Church at Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. The bride was Miss Alice Dunning, daughter of the late Benjamin F. Dunning, and the bridegroom was the well-known neurologist and lecturer at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. M. Allen Starr. The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. J. O. Murray, Dean of Princeton University, of which Dr. Starr is a graduate.

The church was crowded with guests and profusely decorated with palms and roses. The bridal procession, which entered to the strains of the Prophet March, was headed by the ushers, Frank Dunning, a brother of the bride and a classmate of the bridegroom; Dr. Andrew J. McCosh, a son of the late Rev. Dr. James McCosh, President of Princeton University; Dr. John Thacher, Edward D. Page, Dr. George Montgomery Tuttle, and Dr. Edward D. Fisher. They were followed by the bridesmaids, Miss Hartshorn, Miss Moffett, Miss Ruth Fowler, and Miss Isabel Fowler, all of this city, and who wore pink silk over white mousseline de sole, and carried bouquets of pink roses. The bride came next, on the arm of her brother, William F. Dunning, also a Princeton man, of the class of '77, who gave her away. She wore a white satin gown, trimmed with point lace, and a tulle veil. Her bouquet was of white orchids and lilies of the valley. She met the bridegroom, attended by Thomas D. Jones of Chicago as best man, at the chancel, where Dean Murray performed the betrothal service, the marriage ceremony following, to the accompaniment of soft music. Mendelssohn's wedding march was played for the bridal recessional.

The wedding breakfast and reception, at which about 200 persons were present, took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Dunning, 37 West Thirty-eighth Street, which had also been the bride's home. The house was appropriately decorated.

Dr. Starr is a son of the late Egbert Starr, whose gifts to Middlebury College, at Middlebury, Vt., age estimated at $100,000, and a grandson of the late Peter Starr, who was a member of the Vermont Legislature, and at one time the leader of the Vermont bar. Dr. Starr's mother was a daughter of the late Moses Allen, a prominent banker of this city. Dr. Starr was graduated at Princeton with the class of 1876, and studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, where he has for some years been a lecturer on nervous diseases. His home has been at 22 West Forty-eighth Street. He is well known throughout his profession. He is a member of the Century Association, the University and Princeton Clubs, the Academy of Medicine, the Academy of Science, and the Nineteenth Century Club. Dr. Starr and Mrs. Starr will live in this city.

Jenkins—Tucker.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of Zion and St. Timothy, at 322 West Fifty-seventh Street, was the scene of an unusually pretty wedding yesterday evening, when Miss Sophie Castle Tucker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Gilbert Tucker of this city, became the wife of James Alva Jenkins of Mount Vernon, N. Y. The rector, the Rev. Henry Lubeck, officiated.

The tone of the wedding was pink and white. The ceremony proper was preceded by a procession of the vested choir boys, with the crozier borne in front, who marched from the vestry to the rear of the church to meet the bride, singing "Ancient of Days." They then turned and preceded the bridal party to the altar, singing "Faithful and True," from "Lohengrin." The ushers, who followed them, were Joseph Reeves Bolton, Edward L. Selp, and Henry Budd Walbridge of this city, and James Randolph Taylor of Mount Vernon. Miss Kate Nicolay Robinson, the bride's little cousin, acted as flower girl, dressed in white and carrying a basket of pink roses. The maid of honor was Miss Katharine Bell of this city. She was in white silk, covered with white organdie, and carried white roses. The bride came in on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She wore white satin and lace, a tulle veil caught with a diamond brooch, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried lilies of the valley. She met the bridegroom, attended by Dr. Nathaniel H. Ives of Mount Vernon, as best man, at the altar. Mendelssohn's Wedding March was played for the bridal recessional, and the little flower girl preceded the bridegroom and bride, strewing roses in their path.

A wedding reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 118 West Eighty-first Street. Among the guests were Major and Mrs. James H. Jenkins of Mount Vernon, parents of the bridegroom; ex-Mayor Lewis of Mount Vernon, Major and Mrs. J. Noel Blakeman, Major and Mrs. Lapham, the Rev. and Mrs. F. M. S. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Brinkerhoff, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Chase.

Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins will make a tour of the Great Lakes and spend the Summer at the country place of Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, Piedmont, N. Y. They will live in this city.

Dougherty—Darling.

Miss Florence Alice Darling, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Stuart Darling of Deal Beach, N. J., and Henry Hawkins Dougherty were married at noon yesterday in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Seventy-first Street and the Boulevard. The rector, the Rev. Jacob S. Shipman, officiated. The church was adorned with peonies and palms. The wedding march from "Lohengrin" was played as the bridal party proceeded to the altar, headed by the ushers, Thomas Darling, brother of the bride; Alexander MacKintosh, William H. A. Fischer, John Forbes Innerarity, William De Haven, and Frank Hedge. The maid of honor, Miss Grace Darling, sister of the bride, came next. The bridesmaids were Miss Edith Kirby Darling, sister of the bride; Miss Gertrude Dougherty, the bridegroom's sister; Miss Helen Moses, and Miss Lillie Peterson.

The bride came in on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She was in white satin and point lace, and carried white roses and lilies of the valley. Her tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms, and with a diamond and pearl ornament, the gift of the bridegroom, whom she met, attended by Louis H. Irwin of Brooklyn, at the chancel. Mendelssohn's Wedding March followed the ceremony.

The wedding reception was held in the ballroom of the Hotel Majestic, where Mr. Dougherty had been staying, and the breakfast in the banquet hall. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell C. Packard, Capt. and Mrs. S. R. Kirby, grandparents of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Mesick, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan L. Kennelly, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kirby, and Col. and Mrs. C. F. Simmonds were among the guests.

The bride's father is President of the Pneumatic Torpedo and Construction Company of this city. Mr. Dougherty is a son of George W. Dougherty of Brooklyn, and a member of the firm of G. W. Dougherty & Co., brokers. He belongs to the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn and to Troop C. He and his bride will take a driving tour in the Berkshire Hills, and will live in this city.

Siebrecht—Lent.

Miss Alice May Lent, daughter of Isaac H. Lent of New Rochelle, N. Y., and William R. Siebrecht, also of New Rochelle, were married in the First Methodist Episcopal Church of that town at 8:30 P. M. yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Clark Wright, pastor of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, and a relative of the bride, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Lent, the bride's grandfather, and the Rev. W. H. Wardell, formerly of Brooklyn, pastor of the church.

Charles W. Siebrecht, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Frederick W. Smythe, Frank Dobbs, Harry Thompson, Frederick Lent, and Mr. Udall of this city. The bride's sister, Miss Tillie Lent, was maid of honor. Miss Mabel Van Zeln was flower girl and Walter Siebrecht, brother of the bridegroom, acted as page. The church was decorated with palms and roses. Mr. Lent gave his daughter away, and the ceremony was followed by a reception at his home.

Shrady—Chaffee.

Miss Aline B. Chaffee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Chaffee of 1 West Sixty-eighth Street, was married last evening in Mount Morris Baptist Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Stret and Fifth Avenue, to Dr. Arthur Melville Shrady. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William C. Bitting, pastor of the church. The bride, who wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace, was attended by Miss J. Shrady as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Edith Baker Stewart, Miss Edith Fabregou, Miss Anna Florence Sears, and Miss Mary H. Adams. Dr. John E. Shrady, the bridegroom's brother, was best man, and the ushers were Edward J. Chaffee, Dr. Howard Taylor, Dr. William Zyle, and Dr. James D. Voorhees. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents.

Holloway—Allen.

A pretty home wedding was solemnized last night at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Allen, Chestnut and Magnolia Avenues, Jersey City, the bride being their only daughter, Miss Laura Estelle Allen. The bridegroom was Dr. J. Morgan Holloway. The house was profusely decorated with flowers and potted plants. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, formerly rector of Grace Episcopal Church, at present unattached. There were no bridesmaids. George R. Beach was best man. The ushers were Dr. Charles W. Townsend and Laidlaw Serviss. A reception followed the ceremony. The newly wedded couple will make a tour of the South.

Bennett—Bennett.

Miss Mary Van Brunt Bennett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bennett, of the Shore Road and Eighty-seventh Street, Bay Ridge, and Watson Lightner Bennett, also of Bay Ridge, were united in marriage last evening in the Bay Ridge Reformed Church, in Second Avenue. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Scudder, officiated. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Julie Bennett, as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Bessie Bennett, Miss Agnes Bennett, and Miss Alice Pool. The bridegroom was accompanied by his brother, Arthur Bennett, as best man, and the ushers were William R. Bennett, John Schenck, David Bennett, and George Gelston. A reception followed the ceremony.

Mannes—Damrosch.

Miss Clara Damrosch, daughter of the late Dr. Leopold Damrosch and sister of Walter Damrosch and Frank Damrosch, was married to David Mannes, the violinist, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Henry T. Seymour, Granville, N. Y., on Saturday at 1 P. M. The Rev. Joseph T. Zorn, pastor of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church at Granville, N. Y., officiated, and the bride was attended by Miss E. L. Mosenthal. Mrs. Leopold Damrosch, the bride's mother; Miss von Heimburg, the bride's aunt; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Damrosch, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Miss Mannes, and Henry T. Seymour were among those present.

Howard—Brymer.

Miss Florence Brymer, a daughter of ex-Fire Marshal Brymer, of 583 McDonough Street, and Augustus Reed Howard of Hoboken were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Richard Meredith, assistant pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn. The bride's attendants were Miss Margaret Reed of Hoboken and Miss Frederica Allen of Brooklyn. The best man was William E. Travers, and the ushers were William D. Brymer and John A. Jost of Brooklyn. A reception followed.

Hoagland—Goodell.

The marriage of Miss Florence Goodell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Goodell of 428 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, and Elmer Ellsworth Hoagland, also of Brooklyn, was solemnized last evening at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. Dr. Robert F. Kent, pastor of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn. Miss Goodell had no attendant. Henry G. Eckhoff was best man, and Willard D. Hodgson officiated as usher. Following the ceremony a reception was held.

Matthews—Duke.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 7.—The wedding of Wilbur Knox Matthews, a banker of New York, and Miss Currie Duke, eldest daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Basil Duke, was celebrated at noon to-day at the Duke residence, on Broadway. About fifty guests witnessed the reading of the Episcopal marriage ceremony by the Rev. Charles E. Cralke of Christ Cathedral. The entire ground floor of the Duke residence was a profusion of flowers and palms. There were no attendants. The bride descended the stairway on the arm of her father. She wore a gown of white satin trimmed with lace and carried a bouquet of Bride roses. The veil was clasped with a diamond sunburst, a gift of the bridegroom. Breakfast was served after the wedding, covers being for twelve, all intimate friends. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews left for the East this afternoon. The length of their tour was not announced.

Henry—Belknap.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—William B. Henry, son of a prominent Philadelphia lawyer, married Miss Alice Belknap of this city to-day. The bride is a daughter of the late W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War in Grant's Administration.

Owing to the recent death of a relative of the bride, the ceremony, which was conducted by the Rev. Robert Wood of St. Margaret's Church, was witnessed by less than 100 guests and relatives and personal friends of the couple. The bride was escorted by her uncle, Henry Clews of New York, and the bridegroom by Archie Thomson of Philadelphia.

The bride is a sister of Hugh Reid Belknap, Representative in Congress from the Third Chicago District. She received a number of elegant presents. Countess Huitfeldt, formerly Miss Louise Bonaparte, sent her a beautiful diamond and sapphire ring.

Butler—Schenck.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 7.—The marriage of Miss Mabel Cordelia Schenck of Somerville, N. J., to Archibald Lawrence Butler of Plainfield was solemnized this evening at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Benjamin T. Vechte, in Somerville. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. H. Cramer of Somerville. The maid of honor was Miss Hattie T. C. Praull of Milford. The bridesmaids were Miss Mattie Merill of Plainfield and Miss Grace Okie of Philadelphia. The best man was William Henry of Pluckamin. The ushers were T. Albert Runyon of Plainfield and Henry Vechte of Roselle. After the wedding a reception was held.

Burt—Scandrett.

FARIBAULT, Minn., June 7.—Miss Jane Whipple Scandrett, granddaughter of Bishop Whipple and Russell Ross Burt of Los Angeles, Cal., son of President Burt of the Union Pacific Railway, were married here to-day. Bishop Whipple performed the ceremony.

Overstreet—Crump.

COLUMBUS, Ind., June 7.—The wedding of Jesse Overstreet of Indianapolis, Congressman from the Seventh District, to Miss Katie Kylex Crump, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis T. Crump of this city, took place at the home of the bride's parents, in this city, to-night.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Miss Minnie Hernstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hernstein, and Harry Ginzberg will be married at noon Wednesday, June 15, at the Hotel Endicott, Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, assistant minister of Temple Emanu-El, will officiate.

The Woman's Auxiliary of Company L Volunteers, of which Miss Rosalind Adelaide Richmond is President, gave an entertainment in Sherry's large ballroom last night to raise funds for their work, and cleared several hundred dollars. Miss Fielding C. Roselle, contralto; James and Bonnie Thornton, Earl Percy Parks, Georgia Gardiner, Charles B. Ward, Miss Ellenore Carroll, Miss Adele Purvis Onre, Miss Annie Walker, Miss Mabel Stevenson, Hans Kronold, Miss Aimé Rosen

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Members of
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
STOCKS AND COTTON.
Investment Bonds and Securities.
Apply for Market Letter.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
24 BROAD STREET,
907 BROADWAY.
Northwest Corner 20th Street.
Market Letter on application.

W. C. Ashwell. E. D. Morgan Waterman.

Ashwell&Co.
30 Broad St.
MEMBERS { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.

Referring to our circular of February 19, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new mortgage 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 1-2 and interest will be withdrawn June 10th, 1898, after which date the rate will be 104 and interest.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
June 1, 1898.

Pittsburg, Newcastle & Lake Erie R. R. Co.
7% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The above $219,000 Bonds Mature June 1st, 1898.

The Pittsburg and Western Railway Company, successor of the Pittsburg, Newcastle and Lake Erie Railroad Company, has decided to extend these bonds at the rate of Four per cent. per annum until June first, 1917, the present security and lien to remain in full force, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.

The company has made arrangements with Messrs. Simon Borg & Company to purchase the bonds at maturity at par, and to extend the same on their account, said firm reserving the right to terminate the privilege hereby extended to bondholders without notice.

Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege may notify Messrs. Simon Borg & Company at once of their intention so to do, and may present their bonds at the office of Messrs. Simon Borg & Company, 20 Nassau Street, New York, on and after June 20th, 1898, to have the contract of extension and new coupon sheets attached.

THOS. M. KING, President.
Pittsburg & Western Railroad Co.

Referring to the above, we are now prepared to purchase at par any of the bonds which holders may desire to sell rather than extend.
SIMON BORG & CO.,
NO. 20 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Travelers' Letters of Credit
Available in all parts of the world
ISSUED BY
Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
LONDON OFFICE, 33 LOMBARD ST., E. C.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
27-29 Pine Street, New York, May 21st, 1898.
To the holders of the COLLATERAL TRUST FOUR PER CENT. BONDS of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

In conformity with the conditions of and as required by the Deed of Trust executed by this Company September First, A. D. 1892, notice is hereby given to the holders of Bonds secured thereby that all such Bonds will be redeemed at par and accrued interest at this office on the First day of September, 1898, and that interest will cease to accrue thereon from that date.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. J. HILL, President,
Great Northern Railway Company.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market firm.

Rather strenuous efforts were made yesterday to force a security market reaction, but little was accomplished. Some of the most conspicuous operators of the Street sold out their holdings of stock last week in the expectation of being able to make profitable turns. Yesterday's market seemed to show that they had misjudged current Wall Street temper, for not only has there been ready absorption of the substantial lines of stocks marketed, but those stocks which were sold most freely stand firmest.

Such results are far from what the speculative operators counted upon; such results are ordinarily very persuasive in bringing about a change in the attitude of miscalculators.

***

A new short interest has developed in the market. Many of the room traders are aggressive in their bearishness, proceeding on the theory that transactions on the short side put them in line with operators of importance.

***

Every day shows with new emphasis the abundance of money and the apparent assurance that it is an abundance which will last. Practically all of the recent money market bugaboos have disappeared.

***

One of the current signs of increased public interest appears in the reawakening of activity in many stocks not much conspicuous for a long time past. Strength shows in stocks of medium price, and even among stocks far down in their market valuation, and meantime the higher-priced shares seem to be resting much as veteran observers have been predicting.

***

Government bonds were dull. There were no sales, but the closing bids were ½ lower for the new 4s and the old 4s, registered, and ⅛ lower for the 5s.

***

In State securities, $25,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s sold at 90, and $4,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 70.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. District Tel....	⅞	Illinois Steel	1
Am. Spirits Mfg....	1	Laclede Gas	½
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	2⅜	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	½
Brooklyn Rapid T...	2⅜	Morris & Essex.....	1½
Buff., Roch. & P....	3½	New Cen. Coal.....	½
Buff., R. & P. pf....	4	Reading	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	Reading 1st pf.....	½
Consol. Gas	2	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Gen. Electric	⅞	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting Co. pf..	½	Lake Erie & West...	½
Am. Sugar Ref.....	½	Louis. & Nash.....	⅝
Brunswick City	½	Manhattan Con	⅞
Canada Southern	⅝	M., K. & T. pf.....	1½
C. & A.	⅝	National Lead	⅝
C. & East Ill.....	1½	Nat. Linseed Oil....	1¼
C. G. West. pf. A....	1¼	N. Y. Air Brake.....	1½
C., M. & St. P.....	½	People's G., Chicago.	⅝
C., R. I. & P.....	½	St. Paul & Omaha..	1
Chi. Term. Trans....	¾	Southern Pacific	1
Col. Fuel & Iron.....	½	Union Pacific pf....	½
Great Northern pf..	2½	West. Union Tel....	½
Hawaiian Sugar	1½	W. & L. E. pf., $1 ass't paid	2¼
Laclede Gas pf.....	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s....	2¾	Lex. Av. & Pav. Fy. 1st	1½
Cen. of Ga. con. 5s..	2⅜	Mich. Cen. con.....	2
Col. & 9th Av. 5s....	1	N. Y. Cen. 1st reg...	1
Erie 2d Mtge.....	1	N. Pac. Term. 5s....	1½
Erie 4th Mtge.....	4½	St. L. Southwest. 1st.	1½
Kan. & Mich. 4s....	2		
Knox. & Ohio 1st....	1		

Bonds Declined.

Chi., Bur. & Q. deb. 1 | M., K. & T. of T. 5s. 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House Exchanges, $62,628,859; balance, $7,086,370; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,396,900.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅛@1⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84½@$4.84⅝ for sixty days and $4.86¼@$4.86½ for demand. Actual $4.86¼@$4.86¾ for cable transfers, and $4.83⅛@$4.84 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝@94 11-16 and 95 3-16, and guilders at $40⅛@40 3-16 and 40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—Par @2c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 40c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25@35c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ⅜, to 38½, and Reading, ⅛, to 10⅛. Declined—St. Paul, ⅞, to 103¼; Louisville and Nashville, ⅞, to 57⅛; Atchison, ½, to 13⅞, and Pennsylvania, ½, to 59⅜. Canadian Pacific sold at 88½, Illinois Central at 108½, and New York Central at 120. British consols advanced 3-16, to 111⅜, for money and 111½ for the account.

In Paris rentes sold at 103f 20c and exchange on London was 25f 28c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 163.80, compared with 164.20 Monday and 160.30 a week ago; in Lisbon at 82.50, unchanged from Monday, and compared with 86 a week ago; in Rome at 107.15, compared with 107.27 Monday and 107.35 a week ago.

RAPID TRANSIT STRONG.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit showed much strength and activity yesterday, in natural response to the news that the Court of Appeals had handed down a decision in favor of the road in the suit brought to restrain it from running cars over the Brooklyn Bridge. The fact that this decision was shortly to be handed down has for some time past been largely responsible for the failure of Brooklyn Rapid Transit to participate in the advance with most of the rest of the market. People have hesitated buying the stock because they feared that the Court of Appeals might hand down a decision which would take away from the company one of its most profitable rights. Now, however, that barrier is removed.

NORTHERN PACIFIC DIVIDENDS.

Both of the Northern Pacific stocks continued notably strong yesterday, neither suffering very much in the reactionary tendency shown by the market. Both were again quite active. Northern Pacific's Directors meet to-day, and they will formally act upon the questions of a 1 per cent. dividend on the common stock and one on the preferred, as well as that of setting aside a guarantee fund for the continuation of dividends on the preferred. Again to-day there was inside buying of both Northern Pacific common and preferred, and commission house brokers were also active in the stocks, the company's magnificent showing for the month of April having evidently brought to the attention of outsiders the wonderful results being attained by the present management of the road, the strong financial position of the property, and its ability to pay all dividends that are talked of.

IN THE COAL TRADE.

In its June letter reviewing trade conditions during the month the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association will say:

"The past month of May has shown a steady continuance of the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in the trade since the first of the year. There has been nothing in it to offer the least encouragement. A temporary and urgent demand from New England points started some coal forward there, but this died out as rapidly as it began and left the market featureless. Even the usual current demand in and around New York has been exceptionally small. Notwithstanding this, prices at tidewater have been maintained as firmly as during last month, though the shipments which went forward to New England points, under high freight charters, were of necessity at much less than the nominal free on board tidewater price.

"The entire situation is discouraging, although by no means without hope. It is possible that no harmful results may come, but this is such a critical time that it needs more than faith to justify a belief that it will be passed safely. At the close of May the production for the year was considerably greater than in 1897, and both tidewater and interior stocks were larger than in the latter year. June is commencing without any sign of active demand and with good grounds for fearing that owing to the situation in the interior the tide markets may be overloaded. Further, there is the experience of former years in which, after mining a small quantity of coal during the first six months at a great loss, the production was increased in June and July so much as to destroy all hope of a profitable price during the last six months, with a consequent heavy deficit at the end of the year. The conditions are ripe for the reoccurrence of this annual suicidal mania of the companies.

"The actions of the companies will be watched with unusual closeness this year. There is far more at stake than appears on the surface, and since the old tricks of 'stock coal,' the elastic sales under 'old orders' and like methods are not veiled in as deep a mystery as in former days, the accounting which may be called will be apt to reach those who are responsible, and to do so with exceptional directness."

SOUTHERN EXPORTS.

In a comprehensive analysis of the last two statements issued by the Bureau of Statistics on the subject of the export trade of the United States, The Chattanooga Tradesman presents some significant figures showing the share of the South in the largely developing export movement. "Whoever," says our Southern contemporary, "will look carefully into the last four summaries of finance and commerce prepared by the Bureau of Statistics will see and say that in growth and development of export trade the Southern States and Southern ports are not only yearly surpassing their own former progress, but are leading the Union."

Illustrative of the progress made by the South Atlantic ports and the increase in the outward movement from the Gulf of Mexico, figures are presented for ten years past. It is shown that in 1888 the share of the South Atlantic ports—those from Baltimore southward being included—in exports amounted to 16.89 per cent. of the whole. In the years from that to 1897 the percentage of the South Atlantic ports was as follows: In 1889, 18.35; 1890, 19.44; 1891, 18.87; 1892, 17.15; 1893, 16.81; 1894, 17.34; 1895, 15.70; 1896, 16.83; 1897, 18.08, and in the first quarter of 1898, 19.01. A comparison of the first three months of 1898 with the corresponding period of 1897 shows an increase in the present year of 1.08 per cent.

For the Gulf ports the analysis presents a record of even greater progress, the percentage for them in 1888 being 15.45 of the total exports. Following that year the percentages were: In 1889, 16.82; 1890, 17.29; 1891, 17.17; 1892, 17.25; 1893, 16.12; 1894, 15.43; 1895, 15.62; 1896, 18.14; 1897, 17.51, and in the first quarter of 1898, 21.08. The increase from Gulf ports for the first three months of 1898 over those of 1897's first quarter was 5⅔ per cent.

After pointing out that there is every probability that the current exports from Newport News and Savannah are larger in volume than those from San Francisco, a comparative table is given of the exports of the seven leading ports—New York, New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, Galveston, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. From this it is shown that the exports from New York were 43.35 per cent. of the total in 1888, against 36.84 in 1897, and they had fallen to 34.27 in the first quarter of the present year; from Boston they were 8.59 per cent. in 1888 and 9.47 in 1897, with 9.51 representing those for the first quarter of the present year; from Philadelphia, 4.06 in 1888 and 4.63 in 1897, falling to 4.30 in the first quarter of 1898, and from San Francisco 4.95 in 1888, 3.61 in 1897, getting to the still lower figure of 2.70 for the first three months of the current year. While the percentage of New Orleans in 1888 is but slightly different from that of 1897 and the first quarter of 1898, Baltimore shows an advance from 6.52 in 1888 to 8.96 in 1897 and 9.51 in the first quarter of the present year, and Galveston rose from 2.09 in 1888 to 5.54 in 1897 and 6.47 in the first quarter of 1898.

Referring to the drifting away of export trade from a few points of concentration to a more general distribution, The Tradesman says: "With hardly an exception, wherever a railroad of any consequence reaches the Gulf Coast or the southeastern seaboard, it has begotten an export business profitable to all concerned, thriving, permanent, progressive." Touching on the progress of the Southern ports separately, the article presents the following table, giving the figures for the entire year of 1888 side by side with those made in each customs district during the latest quarter for which returns have been published:

Customs Districts.	1888.	1st Quarter 1898.
New Orleans	$80,906,145	$36,234,080
Baltimore	45,114,613	30,087,548
Galveston	14,496,669	20,453,606
Newport News	6,281,664	9,673,200
Savannah	17,850,223	7,774,784
Mobile	3,442,619	4,429,111
Brunswick	4,617,903	3,671,336
Norfolk	13,812,841	3,392,157
Charleston	13,003,628	2,353,442
Pensacola	2,691,268	2,279,981
Wilmington	6,198,144	1,971,309
Corpus Christi	1,962,812	1,220,455
Paso del Norte	33,759	816,410
Beaufort, S. C.	849,839	724,145
Saluria	1,825,122	599,888
Fernandina	176,377	411,377
Pearl River	851,586	307,626
Appalachicola	75,910	113,661
Key West	438,056	84,138
Tampa	.....	67,133
Brazos	726,273	53,755
St. Johns	33,498	36,878
Richmond	8,852,728	.....
All other Southern ports.	98,056	12,737

Commenting on the export figures for the entire South, the article closes: "Of every $100 worth of merchandise sold by this country abroad there was shipped from Southern ports in the year 1888, $32.34 worth, and in the first three months of 1898, $40.09 worth."

MANHATTAN AGAIN WEAK.

Manhattan Elevated showed considerable weakness at one time yesterday, selling down to 104. Again there were evidences of selling by important Manhattan interests. Mr. Sage's bear talk on the stock is being pretty generally repeated throughout the Street, although the professional room traders do not seem to be doing much in that direction as yet. Many Wall Street people more or less identified with the Manhattan Company are very much disappointed because internal dissensions are keeping Manhattan from participating in the general stock market buoyancy.

THE EASE IN MONEY.

Money continues abundant, and in banking circles it is the general opinion that there can be no advance in rates for some time to come. The cheapness of money is a bull argument of which Wall Street is making much. To every bear who insists that stocks are too high and outsiders will not buy at this level, the question is put, What are people going to do with their money? There is so much of it now that it commands no interest to speak of, and there are many stocks in which it could be placed with much greater advantage than in the loan market.

BUYING CHESAPEAKE AND THREE C'S

Of both Chesapeake and Ohio and Three C's there was continued buying yesterday by the same brokers who have been active in the stocks of late and who are credited with having the orders of insiders and of the people understood to be working to bring about important developments embracing both properties. Each stock was traded in to the extent of between 8,000 and 9,000 shares, but neither fluctuated over more than a fractional range.

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE.

New York Air Brake was offered down by traders yesterday, who, discovering an absence of supporting orders, took advantage of what they thought their opportunity. The stock sold down to 40, but got up again to 43. New York Air Brake's friends continue confidently bullish on their stock. They point out that the company's works are running night and day, and state that net earnings are in excess of 6 per cent. on the capital stock.

TRUST STOCKS FIRM.

The trust stocks were exceptions to yesterday's reactions. Sugar made a fractional decline, although it sold up above 144 and held well in the face of heavy hammering by the traders. Tobacco got up fractionally, closing close to 110. The buying of the stock was by brokers who for some time past have been conspicuous for their activity in that direction. The Spirits stocks showed new strength on stories regarding the deal between the trust and the independent producers. Leather preferred held up, making a fractional gain. General Electric was also notably strong, reaching 38⅜, and holding all but a fraction of its advance to the close.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

***

Increase of $136,215 in New York Central's gross earnings for May.

Sale of $23,356,754 bonds authorized by the Controller of New York for city improvements.

Favorable decision to Brooklyn Rapid Transit by Court of Appeals confirming order giving trolley lines right to use the bridge.

Demands of Minneapolis and St. Louis second preferred stockholders for an increase in the dividend rate paid them.

Statement that Atchison has purchased control of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa denied by officials of the first-named company.

Declaration of the usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. by the Commercial Cable Company.

Increase of $1,654,986 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with previous week, and increase of $3,300,000 as compared with corresponding period last year.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in May showed increases:

Chicago Terminal Transfer.....	$860
Chicago and West Michigan.....	5,051
Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western...	2,544
Texas Pacific.....	15,702

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue.....	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st....	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d....	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	115	117
Broadway Surface 5s.....	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad.....	207	210
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s.....	85	87
Brooklyn El. common, when issued.	19	20
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued.	49	51
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s..	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s.....	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock.....	82	84
Buffalo Street Railway Con.....	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River.....	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s.....	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock.....	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s.....	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad.....	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av....	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	90	93
Kings County Elevated.....	1	2
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)...	99	101
New Orleans Traction common....	1½	2½
New Orleans Traction pf.....	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad.....	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st.....	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s.....	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock.....	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry).	111½	114
Union Railway stock.....	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction.....	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock.....	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s.....	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.....	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s.....	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock.....	69	71
Union Ferry	49	50
Union Ferry bonds.....	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock.....	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s.....	88	91
Indianapolis Gas stock.....	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds.....	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s.....	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock.....	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock..	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s.....	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds.....	70	72

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common.....	28⅝	29½
Amsterdam preferred.....	88	93½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock.....	26	27
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest..	93½	94½
Central Union, 5s, guaranteed.....	104	104¾
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.....	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.....	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	100	103½
Grand Rapids Gas stock.....	76	79
Mutual of New York.....	331	337
Madison (Wisconsin) stock.....	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.....	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.....	105	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock.....	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on).	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.....	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York.....	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, preferred.	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st.....	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds.....	87	91
Western Gas Company.....	86	87
Western Gas Company bonds.....	100½	101½

Industrials.

American Bank Note.....	39	42
American Typefounders'	39	42
Barney & Smith common.....	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock.....	74	76
Glucose common.....	51	52
Glucose pf. ex div.....	101¼	102½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	⅞	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.....	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	84	90
Lorillard Company pf.....	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	5	7
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds..	84	89
National Biscuit common.....	28	30
National Biscuit pf.....	88	90
Nicaragua Canal Con., new.....	10	13
Pennsylvania Coal.....	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.....	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend....	440	441
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.....	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.....	88	91
Union Typewriter 2d pf.....	82	85
Wagner Car Company.....	162½	164

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds.....	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company.....	9	13
Central & South American Tel.....	104	107
Commercial Cable stock.....	170	180
Electric Pneumatic, ass't paid.....	1⅜	1½
Electric Vehicle common.....	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.....	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock.....	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2¼	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s.....	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d.....	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s...	55	56
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone.....	146	150
Northwestern Telegraph Company..	112	117
Trow Directory pf.....	30	33
Wool Exchange	116	120

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $11,418,118, against $9,763,132 in the preceding week and $8,124,819 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $208,115,867, against $172,005,841 in the corresponding period of last year.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¼@59.

Bar silver in London, 27⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 346,025.15 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Stock Exchange, 17,500 shares of Phoenix sold at .12@.17@.12.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Creede & Cripple Creek sold at .10, 200 Isabella at .23, 500 Mollie Gibson at .27, 500 Pharmacist at .06.

On the Mining Exchange, 12,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02@.02¼, 15,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08¾@.09¼, 3,000 Cannon Ball at .004 cash @.004½@.004 cash, 16,000 Garfield Consolidated at .13⅞@.14½@.14¼, 7,000 Gold Magnet at .002¾, 1,500 Isabella at .25¼, 8,000 Jefferson at .04⅛@.04@.04⅜, 2,000 Justine at .03⅝@.03¼, 2,700 Lagonda at .19¼@.18½@.18⅝, 800 Lillie at .90@.91, 10,000 Mount Rosa at .12¼@.13⅛@.13, 600 Portland at 1.02@1.03, 1,000 Rocky Mountain at .06@.07, buyer 30; 34,000 Sentinel at .006¼@.007½, buyer 30, @.007½; 12,000 Union at .11@.11¼.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.85	Iron Silver.....	.45
Alta	.06	Kingston & Pemb. I.	.16
Belcher	.10	La Crosse.....	.12
Best & Belcher.....	.25	Leadville	.10
Breece	.41	Little Chief.....	.23
Brunswick	.15	Mexican	.15
Challar	.10	Ophir	.30
Chrysolite	.10	Phoenix Gold.....	.08
Comstock Tun. Co....	.03	Potosi	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.....	.50	Plymouth Consol....	.09
Crown Point.....	.15	Savage	.10
Deadwood	.60	Sierra Nevada.....	.50
Enterprise Min'g Co.	.35	Standard Consol.....	1.45
Father De Smet.....	.17	Union Consol.....	.05
Gould & Curry.....	.18	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross.....	.70	Yellow Jacket.....	.23
Horn Silver.....	1.30		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Moulton	.20
Belcher	.05	Ontario	3.00
Best & Belcher.....	.20	Ophir	.20
Breece	.35	Plymouth	.10
Brunswick Consol....	.10	Potosi	.15
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.00
Caledonia B. H.....	.50	Quicksilver pf.....	2.00
Challar	.10	Savage	.05
Crown Point.....	.15	Sierra Nevada.....	.60
Chrysolite	.11	Standard	1.50
Con. Cal. & Va.....	.44	Small Hopes.....	.90
Com. T. Co. stock..	.03	Union Consol.....	.05
Com. T. Co. bonds..	.03	Victor	5.00
Com. T. Co. scrip..	.03	Yellow Jacket.....	.15
Crescent	.04	Argentum Juanita..	.24
Catalpa	.08	Alamo	.02
Deadwood Terra.....	.60	Anaconda	.45
Eighth Avenue Consolidated.	.10	Cripple Creek Con...	.08
Father De Smet.....	.17	Creede & Crip. C..	.03
Gould & Curry.....	.12	Golden Fleece.....	.22
Hale & Norcross.....	.70	Isabella	.23
Homestake	40.00	Mollie Gibson.....	.23
Horn Silver.....	1.25	Mount Rosa.....	.11
Iron Silver.....	.60	Pharmacist	.05
Kingston & Pemb...	.10	Portland	.95
La Crosse	.16	Specimen	.02
Leadville Con.....	.11	Union	.10
Little Chief.....	.24	Work	.02
Mexican	.15		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet.....	.002¾	Garfield Con.....	.13¾
Havana	.75	Golden Fleece.....	.28
Lagonda	.18½	Isabella	.25
Miami	.55	Jefferson	.04
Rocky Mountain...	.18	Justine	.02¾
St. Charboon.....	2.62½	Lillie	.89½
Yukon	.10	Mollie Gibson.....	.21
Alamo	.02	Mount Rosa.....	.12¾
Anaconda	.48	Old Gold.....	.003
Anchoria Leland...	.76	Portland	.02
Cripple C. Con....	.08¾	Sentinel	.007¼
Cannon Ball.....	.004	Union	.11
Elkton	.90	Work M. & M. Co.	.02½

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	345	Mechanics'..	175
Central National ..	160	Merchants.....	167
Chatham	290	Merchants' Ex..	146½
City	1100	New Amsterdam.	250
Columbia	150	New York.....	230
Commerce	200	N. Y. County.....	850
Continental	125	Nat. Bank of N. A.	185
East River	130	Park.....	290
Garfield National...	850	Seaboard National.	175
German-American ..	112	Seventh National.	110
Hanover	390	West Side.....	275
Irving	147½		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	76	76	76

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, June 7, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	75	Adams Express	101	101	100½	101	.....
..	28	200	American Malting Co.	28	28	27¾	27¾	— ¼
77	79	175	Am. Malting Co. pf.	78	78	78	78	— ¼
21½	21¾	600	American Cotton Oil	22	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
17	23	100	Am. District Tel.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
12¾	12¾	3,762	American Spirits Mfg.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+1
35	35½	3,218	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	32⅝	35¼	32⅝	35¼	+2⅝
143¾	143⅞	24,020	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	144⅛	144⅝	143¼	143⅝	— ⅛
115¼	115¾	240	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115½	115½	115¼	115¼	+ ⅛
109½	109⅝	7,350	American Tobacco	109⅛	109⅝	108¾	109⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	13⅝	4,215	At., T. & S. F.	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13⅛	— ⅛
33¼	33⅜	16,485	At., T. & S. F. pf.	33⅜	33⅝	33	33¼	— ⅛
19⅛	19⅜	1,260	Baltimore & Ohio	19¼	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
7	7¼	300	B. & O. Southw. pf.	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
3¼	3½	670	Bay State Gas	3½	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
45⅝	45¾	52,231	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	43¼	45⅝	43¼	45⅝	+2⅜
118	120½	20	Brooklyn Union Gas.	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	....
12¼	13	820	Brunswick City	13½	13½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
29½	30	310	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	28	29½	28	28½	+1⅜
66	67	250	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	65¼	66	65¼	66	+1
52⅜	53	500	Canada Southern	52⅝	53⅜	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅜
23⅜	23⅝	7,845	Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
104⅝	104⅞	9,485	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	105⅜	105⅝	104¼	104⅝	— ⅜
63¾	64¼	500	Chicago & East Ill.	64	64½	64	64	—1⅛
108¾	109¼	800	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	110	110	109¼	109¼	— ⅞
14½	14⅝	8,925	Chi. Great W.	15	15	14⅜	14⅜	—1⅛
32	33¼	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.	33½	33½	33½	33½	—1½
100⅝	100¾	18,585	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	101	101	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅛
148½	149½	20	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	148½	148½	148½	148½	....
128⅝	129	1,925	Chi. & Northw	128½	128⅝	128	128⅛	— ⅜
172½	175	5	Chi. & Northw. pf.	173½	173½	173¾	173½	....
106¼	106¾	11,745	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	106¾	106⅞	105⅝	106¼	— ⅛
8⅝	9	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
30	30¼	350	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	—1¼
39¼	39¾	4,735	C., C., C. & St. L.	39⅝	39⅝	39	39½	— ⅛
79	81	300	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	81	80	81	+1
14⅞	15	400	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15¼	15⅝	15	15	— ¼
169	..	200	Cleveland & Pitts.	170	170	170	170	....
23	24	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ½
17⅝	19	125	Colorado Midland pf.	18	18	18	18	....
5½	6	500	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5½	5½	5½	5½	....
193	194	1,527	Consolidated Gas	192	195	192	193	+2
37	37¼	420	Consolidated Ice	....	37	37	36⅝	— ⅝
50⅜	50⅝	980	Denver & R. G. pf.	50⅞	50⅞	50¼	50¼	....
53½	53⅝	100	Detroit Gas	55½	55½	55¼	55¼	— ¼
13⅜	14	100	Erie	14	14	14	14	....
37⅜	37½	2,257	Erie 1st pf.	37½	37½	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
17¾	19	50	Erie 2d pf.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	....
25	27	100	Evans. & T. H.	26	26	26	26	....
38	38⅜	5,635	General Electric	....	37½	38⅜	38¼	— ⅛
173	177	200	Great Northern pf.	175	175	175	175	....
23	23¼	1,010	Hawaiian Sugar	....	23⅜	23⅜	22½	....
105	105½	100	Illinois Central	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅝	— ⅛
57¼	58	107	Illinois Steel Co.	....	57½	57¼	57½	....
9½	10	200	Iowa Central	....	9¾	9¾	9¾	....
33	33⅞	200	Iowa Central pf.	33	33	33	33	....
16¾	17	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	....
49½	50	1,350	Laclede Gas	49½	50	49	50	....
90	91	100	Laclede Gas pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	....
15⅞	16	600	Lake Erie & West.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15½	— ¼
53⅜	53⅞	12,622	Louisville & Nashville.	56⅛	56⅝	53⅜	53⅝	— ¼
104½	104⅝	11,725	Manhattan Con	105½	105½	104	104⅝	— ⅛
161	161⅜	5,275	Metropolitan St. Ry.	162½	162⅝	161	161¼	— ⅛
1	1½	100	Mexican National ctfs.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	....
103½	104¾	87	Michigan Central	103	103	102¾	102¾	— ⅛
29⅜	30	755	Minn. & St. Louis	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
90¾	91½	131	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ⅛
62	62½	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ⅛
73½	74¼	935	Minnesota Iron	74¼	74¼	73⅞	73⅞	— ⅛
12	12¼	1,110	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	12⅜	12½	12	12⅛	— ⅛
35⅜	35⅝	6,210	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	36	36	34⅝	35⅜	—1⅛
36	36⅜	4,021	Missouri Pacific	36⅛	36⅛	35¾	36⅛	— ⅛
28	29	75	Mobile & Ohio	30	30	29	29	....
171	173	200	Morris & Essex	172	172	172	172	+1½
35¼	35½	250	National Lead Co.	35¾	35¾	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
107⅝	108	30	National Lead Co. pf.	108	108¼	108	108¼	....
19¼	20	100	National Linseed Oil.	19	19	19	19	—1⅛
7¾	8	950	New Central Coal	7¼	7¾	7	7¾	+ ⅛
95	96	308	New Jersey Central	94⅝	95	94⅝	95	— ⅝
42½	43⅛	1,453	New York Air Brake.	43½	43⅞	40	43	—1½
116⅜	116¾	1,719	New York Central	116⅝	116¾	116⅜	116⅝	+ ¼
180	..	5	N. Y., N. H. & H.	191¾	191¾	191¾	191¾	....
54⅛	54½	815	Norfolk & West. pf.	53¾	54¼	53¾	54¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	6¼	1,300	North American	6⅛	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
30⅜	30½	15,048	Northern Pacific	30⅜	30⅝	29⅝	30⅜	— ⅛
69⅜	69⅝	19,593	Northern Pacific pf.	70¼	70¼	69⅜	69⅝	— ⅛
15⅜	15⅞	1,710	Ontario & West	15¾	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
30¼	31	410	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	30½	30½	30¼	30½	+ ⅛
52	53	570	Oregon R. & Nav.	52½	52¾	52⅜	52⅜	+ ⅛
72¼	73	30	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	71½	72½	71¾	72½	....
30	32	10	Oregon Short Line	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	....
29⅞	30⅛	615	Pacific Mail	30¼	30¼	29¾	30	— ⅛
116	116¼	698	Pennsylvania R. R.	116¼	116⅝	116	116⅛	— ⅝
1¼	1⅜	600	Pec., Des & Evans.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
102¾	102⅞	19,935	People's Gas, Chicago.	103½	103⅞	102⅜	102⅝	— ⅛
188	189	220	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	188	188	188	188	— ¼
3¼	6	400	Quicksilver pf.	....	5	5	5	....
20	20¼	4,920	Reading	19⅝	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅛
47½	47¾	5,300	Reading 1st pf.	47½	47⅝	47	47⅜	+ ⅛
24½	24½	2,495	Reading 2d pf.	23⅝	24¼	23⅜	24½	+ ⅛
26½	27	100	Rio Grande West.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
65	66	20	Rio Grande West. pf.	66	66	66	66	....
7¾	7⅞	1,600	St. J. & G. I.	7½	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
60½	61	212	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	61	61	61	61	+1
21½	22	1,125	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	21¼	22	21¼	21½	+ ½
8	8¼	120	St. L. & San Fran.	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	....
64	64¾	80	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	64	65	64	65	....
30¾	31	420	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	31¼	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
5¼	5⅝	550	St. Louis Southw.	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
11⅞	12	3,380	St. Louis Southw. pf.	12	12⅝	12	12¼	+ ⅛
76⅝	77	850	St. Paul & Omaha.	77	77⅞	77	77	—1
18	18¼	510	Southern Pacific	....	18¾	18	18	— ⅛
9¼	9⅝	1,480	Southern Railway	9⅜	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
32⅝	32⅞	4,000	Southern Railway pf.	32⅜	32⅝	32⅛	32½	— ⅛
5⅞	6	131	Standard R. & T.	6	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
25⅜	26	660	Tenn. Coal & Iron	....	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
12⅜	12½	5,250	Texas Pacific	....	12⅝	12¼	12⅛	— ⅛
..	..	350	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	....	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
25¼	25¼	5,830	Union Pacific	....	25½	24⅝	25⅛	— ⅛
61⅞	62	42,601	Union Pacific pf.	....	62¼	60¾	61¾	— ½
7⅞	8	2,003	U. P., D. & G., 1st	....	8⅛	8	8	....
7⅝	8	210	United States Leather.	....	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
65¼	65½	1,795	U. S. Leather pf.	....	65½	65	65⅜	+ ⅛
19¾	20	100	United States Rubber.	20	20	20	20	....
7½	8	110	Wabash	....	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
20⅝	20¼	2,170	Wabash pf.	....	20¼	20¼	20¼	....
116	120	20	Wells-Fargo Express.	119	119	119	119	....
94⅝	94⅞	900	West Chicago Street.	94¾	94⅞	94¾	94⅞	+ ⅛
91⅝	91⅞	3,239	Western Union Tel.	91⅞	92	91¼	91¾	— ⅛
1⅞	2	1,480	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2	2⅛	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
11	12	100	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	11	11	11	11	—2¼
Sales.....		403,670						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..	Consol. Coal	40	45	National Starch	6½	7½
4s, r., 1907	107¾	108¾	Consol. Ice pf.	87½	91	Nat. St. 1st pf.	80	90
4s, c., 1907	110	112	Del. & Hudson	110¾	111⅞	Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	30
4s, r., 1925	122½	123⅛	Del., L. & W.	....	155	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13¼	14
4s, c., 1925	122½	123½	Den. & R. G.	12½	13½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
5s, r., 1904	110¾	111½	D. M. & Ft. D.	14¾	15½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	34	35
5s, c., 1904	110¾	111½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	Norfolk So.	60	66
Currency 6s, 1899	100½	..	Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	4	Norfolk & West.	15¼	16
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100½	..	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	6	7½	*Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	128	135
Dist. Col. 3-65s	114	..	Eastern Elevator	....	65	Ohio Southern	....	5
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	E. E. Ill. of B'klyn.	107	..	Ont. Mining	4	6
American Coal	115	140	Eighth Avenue	325	335	Penn. Coal	330	..
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	21¾	21¾	Ev. & T. H. pf.	48	53	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
Am. Express	125	129	Green Bay & W.	30	40	P., C., C. & St. L.	44	45½
Am. T. & C.	92	93½	Homestake	49	..	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	68	68
Am. Tobacco pf.	118	120	Ill. Cent. 1. l.	90	100	Am.		
Ann Arbor	11	12	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	30	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	168	..
Ann Arbor pf.	37	38	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Pitts. & West. pf.	4	6
Boston A. L. pf.	102	106	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	Quicksilver	1¼	2½
Canadian Pacific	85¾	86	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Central Pacific	14	15	K. & D. M. pf.	14	16	R., W. & O.	121½	123
Chi. & Alton	158	..	Keokuk & West.	30	35	St. P. & Duluth	17⅜	23
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..	Kingston & Pem.	3	10	St. P. & N. pf.	75	80
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	25	..	L. E. & W. pf.	73½	75	St. P., M. & M.	143½	147
Chi., Ind. & L.	9¾	10⅛	Lake Shore	187½	190	St. P. & O. pf.	149	152
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	30	31	Lake Shore certfs.	187½	191	Sil. bullion certfs.	58¼	59
Clev., L. & W. pf.	47	48½	Long Island	50	53	Sixth Avenue	200	210
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1	Manhattan Beach	3	5	Third Avenue	176	180
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1¾	2½	Md. Coal pf.	50	54	Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Colorado Midland	6¼	7	Mexican Central	4½	5½	Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
Col. F. & I.	90	..	Mexican Nat.	....	..	U. S. Express	40	44
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	....	6½	S. M.	6	..	U. S. Rubber pf.	78½	79½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	23½	25	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	....	16	Wis. Central	2¼	3
Com. Cable	165	180				Wis. Central pf.	3	8

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 7.—Activity was not so emphatic in the trading to-day as yesterday, but the volume of business was large and interest was distributed well. The largest transactions in the morning were in Union Pacific preferred, and some 5,000 shares came out in the forenoon. Atchison shares and bonds continued active, adjustments softening ¼, to 66¾, and general 4s holding firm at 92¼. Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western common sold at 10; preferred was up 1, at 36, the 4s rising ¾, to 81¾. Dominion Coal continued active, rising ½, to 24, while the preferred was up 2, at 112½. United Gas seconds were up ½, at 78.

Copper shares made some new high records. Calumet and Hecla sold at 572, ex $10 dividend, equivalent to 582, the highest price ever reached. Baltic ran up 2½, to 21, also a high record, and closing at the highest. The demand for this stock was in excess of the supply. Atlantic, which is Baltic's sponsor in effect, was up 1, at 30, or within 4 of its highest price. Montana was off 1½, at 209¼, while Osceola ran up 1½, to 52¾, another new high record, receding to 52. Butte ran on 1, to 23, and recovered the loss. Franklin weakened ¾, to 13¼, but rallied to 14. Wisconsin Central 5s gained ⅞, to 42⅞, incomes selling at 4¼.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	225	..
Boston & Lowell	218	..
Boston & Maine	162	165
Boston & Providence	275	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	119	120
Fitchburg pf.	99¾	100
Maine Central	130	..
Old Colony	188½	189
Oregon Short Line	30	32
West End	84	84½
West End pf.	104¾	..
Wisconsin Central	2½	3

Mining Companies.

Allouez	3⅜	3¼
Arnold	15⅜	15¾
Atlantic	29½	30
Boston & Cripple Creek	.15	.20
Boston & Montana	.200	210
Butte & Boston	28⅜	23¾
Calumet & Hecla	.568	..
Centennial	15¾	15⅞
Franklin	13½	13¾
Gold Coin Mines	.90	1
Napa, (quicksilver)	..	7
Osceola	52	52¼
Quincy	116	117
Santa Ysabel	4½	5
Tamarack	.164	166
Tecumseh	2¼	3
Wolverine	22⅝	23

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	272½	275
Dominion Coal	23⅞	24
Dominion Coal pf.	.112	..
Edison Electric Illuminating	.160	170
Erie Telephone	69½	70
General Electric	38¼	38½
General Electric pf.	91	92
Lamson Cons. Store Service	22⅜	23
Mexican Telephone	.57½	..
New England Telephone	.130	132
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	187½	188½
United States Rubber	19½	20½
Westinghouse Electric	23	24
Westinghouse Electric pf.	54	55

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	..	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	27⅛	27⅝

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Central Brake Shoe Company of Buffalo; capital stock, $1,000. Directors—Edward Gunnell, William J. Gunnell, and Lowell M. Cummings, Buffalo.

Johnstown Mining Company of New York City; capital stock, $100,000. Directors—Lucian F. Unkart, Tenafly, N. J.; Max H. Arning and Frederick Eckstein, New York City.

S. Mass Company of Brooklyn, to manufacture cork grips for bicycle handlebars; capital stock, $3,000. Directors—Solomon Mass, Aaron Mass, and Moses Nussbaum, New York City.

Miller Brothers & Co. of New York City, to manufacture metal polishes; capital stock, $5,000. Directors—Theodore Miller and Edmund F. Snyder, Brooklyn; Charles Miller, New York City.

Rochester Trotting Association of Rochester, to hold trotting and running race meets; capital stock, $1,000. Directors—George W. Sweeney, M. B. Adams, and John Cunningham, Rochester.

Spider Lake Sawmill and Lumber Company of North Tonawanda, Niagara County; capital stock, $75,000. Directors—Edgar B. Ellmaker, Philadelphia; Jacob Y. Smeator and William W. Hathway, North Tonawanda.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s			Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s			St L S W 1st		
1,000	....	79¾	8,000	....	93	10,000	....	75¼
Am Tobacco Co scrip			4,000	....	93¼	5,000	....	75¾
4,000	....	90	H & Tex Cent 1st 5s			10,000	....	76
Ann Arbor 1st 4s			10,000	20F	110⅝	10,000	....	76¼
4,000	....	85	Ill Cent 4s, 1953			10,000	....	76⅜
15,000	....	84½	50,000	....	100½	1,000	....	76⅛
At, T & S F adjst 4s			Iowa Central 1st 5s			18,000	....	76
40,000	....	66⅝	6,000	....	100½	10,000	....	75¾
100,000	....	66½	Kanawha & Mich 4s			St L S W 2d inc		
50,000	....	66⅝	3,000	....	78	5,000	....	30½
2,000	....	66½	Knox & Ohio 1st			8,000	....	30⅝
8,000	....	66⅝	5,000	....	117	6,000	....	31
30,000	....	66⅝	Kings Co Elev 1st			5,000	....	31¼
25,000	....	66⅝	1,000	....	44	10,000	....	31½
15,000	....	66⅝	4,000	....	45	2,000	....	31½
10,000	....	66½	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s			20,000	....	31½
15,000	....	66¼	2,000	....	104¼	23,000	....	30¾
20,000	....	66½	L S & Mich So 3½s			5,000	....	31
14,000	....	66⅝	5,000	....	114½	8,000	....	31¼
36,000	....	66⅝	10,000	....	104½	8,000	....	31½
10,000	....	66⅝	Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st			1,000	....	31½
2,000	....	66⅝	12,000	....	120	1,000	....	31½
3,000	....	66¼	Long Island G M 4s			1,000	....	31
10,000	....	66¼	1,000	....	89	St P, M & M consld 6s		
2,000	....	66⅝	Louis & Nash unified gold 4s			1,000	....	129
8,000	....	66¼	5,000	....	90½	St P, M & M, East Minn 1st Div 1st		
10,000	....	66⅛	Metropolitan Elev 1st			2,000	....	108½
6,000	....	66⅛	11,000	....	119¼	San An & Ar Pass 4s		
12,000	....	66⅝	Met St Ry gen 5s			7,000	....	63¾
25,000	....	66¼	1,000	....	118⅜	So Car & Ga 1st 5s		
5,000	....	66⅝	Mich Cent cons 7s			6,000	....	94½
5,000	....	66½	1,000	....	112	So Pac of Ariz 1st		
12,000	....	66⅝	Mo, K & East 1st			10,000	....	106½
5,000	....	66¾	1,000	....	97½	So Pac of N M 1st		
82,000	....	66¾	Mo, K & T 2d			9,000	....	108¼
500	....	66⅝	1,000	....	63¼	Southern Ry 1st 5s		
500	....	66⅝	5,000	....	63	11,000	....	95¾
30,000	....	66¾	Mo, K & T of T 5s			5,000	....	95½
5,000	....	66¾	500	....	93	2,000	....	95¾
15,000	....	66¾	500	....	93	8,000	....	95⅝
1,000	....	66¾	30,000	....	81½	Standard R & T 6s		
35,000	....	93	Mo Pac 1st cons			1,000	....	69¾
500	....	92¾	15,000	....	101	Standard R & T inc		
1,000	....	93¼	1,000	....	101⅛	2,000	....	15½
1,000	....	93¼	Mo Pac 1st col 5s			Tex & Pac 1st 5s		
1,000	....	93¼	2,000	....	72½	1,000	....	104¼
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s			Mobile & Ohio gen 4s			7,000s10F	....	104
3,000	....	78	3,000	....	78	11,000	....	104½
7,000	....	76¼	7,000	....	76¼	1,000	....	104
N Y Cent 1st reg			N Y Cent 1st reg			2,000	....	104¼
20,000	....	119	20,000	....	119	8,000	....	104
N Y Cent deb 4s			N Y Cent deb 4s			2,000	....	104½
10,000	20F	104	10,000	20F	104	Tex & Pac 2d inc		
N Y Cent & H deb 5s			N Y Cent & H deb 5s			8,000	....	36¼
2,000	....	110½	2,000	....	110½	5,000	....	36½
N Y, C & St L 4s			7,000b3	....	96¾	10,000	....	36¼
10,000	....	96½	N Y, C & St L 4s			10,000	....	36½
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s			10,000	....	96½	8,000	....	36⅝
3,000	....	114½	Brooklyn Union Gas 5s			2,000	....	36¾
Bklyn W & W Co 5s			3,000	....	114½	Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs		
1,000	....	94	Bklyn W & W Co 5s			10,000	....	87
Cent Ga Ry con 5s			1,000	....	94	Union Pacific 4s		
5,000	....	80½	Cent Ga Ry 1st inc			34,000	....	96¼
4,000	....	90	2,000	....	40¼	500	....	96⅝
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc			Cent of N J gen 5s			10,000	....	96¼
2,000	....	40¼	5,000	....	114½	10,000	....	96⅛
Cent of N J gen 5s			Ches & Ohio gen 4½s			10,000	....	96⅛
5,000	....	114½	3,000	....	83¾	21,000	....	96
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s			25,000	....	83⅞	145,000	....	96
3,000	....	83¾	5,000	....	84	11,000	....	96⅛
25,000	....	83⅞	25,000	....	83⅞	500	....	96¼
5,000	....	84	3,000	....	83¾	3,000	....	96⅜
5,000	....	84	5,000	....	84	2,000	....	96
20,000	20F	83⅞	Ches & Ohio con 6s			32,000	....	96⅛
51,000	....	83¾	1,000	....	113½	27,000	....	96¼
105,000	....	84	2,000	....	114	58,000	....	96⅛
5,000	....	84¼	3,000	....	114½	U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs		
Ches & Ohio con 6s			Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911			10,000	....	61½
1,000	....	113½	2,000	....	119	5,000	....	61⅝
2,000	....	114	H & D Div 7s			115,000	....	61½
3,000	....	114½	3,000	....	128¼	11,000	....	61⅝
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911			Chi, M & St P Term 5s			50,000	....	61¾
2,000	....	119	1,000	....	114	50,000	....	61¾
Chi, B & Q deb 5s			Chi & N W reg gold 7s			3,000	....	61¾
1,000	....	107	1,000	....	114	4,000	....	61¼
3,000	....	106	Chi, R I & P gen 4s			10,000	....	61¾
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s			2,000	....	105	10,000	....	61¾
1,000	....	97¾	C, St P, M & O cons			66,000	....	61
Chi & E Ill gen 5s reg			5,000	....	133	12,000	....	60⅞
1,000	....	106¼	Chi Term Trans 4s			14,000	....	60¾
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Series A			11,000	....	86¼	12,000	....

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Plot at Broadway and Fifty-eighth Street Sold to George Ehret—Other Dealings.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the estate of Amos R. Eno to George Ehret, for $300,000 cash, the plot equivalent to about four and one-half lots at the northeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-eighth Street, fronting 108.5 feet on Broadway, 95 feet on the street, and measuring 135.9 and 100.5 on its northerly and easterly lines, respectively. Besides involving one of the most finely located parcels of unimproved property in the city, the cash character of the transaction places it among the most important of recent months. Mr. Ehret already owned the adjoining lot on Fifty-eighth Street, the rest of the frontage in Broadway and the Circle, together with about eight lots on the south side of Fifty-ninth Street. His last purchase gives him control of all the unimproved section at the westerly end of the block, fronting 120 feet on Fifty-eighth Street, 216 feet on Broadway and the Circle, and about 190 feet on Fifty-ninth Street. Representatives of Mr. Ehret said yesterday that he had as yet no definite plans in regard to the property.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have also sold for Frank A. Seitz to J. Fleischmann & Son the plot at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 100.11 by 100. It is said that the buyers will erect five-story flats on the property.

The Eno estate has also sold to a Mr. Dietrich, for $14,000 each, two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, 275 feet east of the Boulevard.

E. D. Conkling has sold the three-story brownstone front dwelling 348 West Forty-sixth Street, 15.6 by 100.5, Astor leasehold.

It is reported that the estate of Catharine Sniffen has sold the four-story dwelling, altered for business purposes, 5 East Forty-second Street, 30 by 100.5.

Simon Jacobs has sold to Louis and Charles Levy the new six-story tenement 6 Goerck Street, 25 by 100.

Mary McGuire has sold to J. F. Weiher the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 250 feet east of Brook Avenue, 125 by 100.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Frederick Hass to James Butler, the seven-story apartment house on the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-first Street, (The Arbutus,) 53.3 feet on West End Avenue by 100 feet on Ninety-first Street. Mr. Butler gives in part payment for the above-named property the fourteen lots on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Streets, being 199.10 feet on Amsterdam Avenue by 175 feet on each street.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smith sold, in foreclosure, to one of the defendants, Catharine M. Mathews, for $7,600, the two-story brick dwelling 112 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, 20 by 100.11.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Frank W. Dykeman, for $37,400, the four-story brick tenement, with store, 339 Greenwich Street, together with the five-story brick tenement with store, 57 and 59 Beach Street, occupying a lot 25 by 100 at the northeast corner of the streets named; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, J. Sherman Kernochan, trustee, for $18,000, the four-story brick dwelling 113 West Sixty-third Street, 18.9 by 100.5.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Charles Elmer, for $11,750, the four-story stone-front tenement with store, 267 Second Avenue, 20 by 70; also, in foreclosure, to the defendant, Hannah Wallach, for $15,525, the four-story stone-front tenement 1,627 Avenue A, 25 by 75.9.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Francis C. Cantine, referee, 113 and 113½ Bowery, east side, 153.3 feet south of Grand Street, 34.1 by 103.7 by 33.10 by 103.7, six-story brick building, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $7,098.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Chase Melton, referee, 219 East Nineteenth Street, north side, 344.6 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 92, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,099.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Elisha L. Camp, referee, 12 and 14 West Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Central Park West, 21 and 20, respectively, by 102.2, two four-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $26,385.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Lewis C. Delafield, referee, Broadway, southeast corner of Thirty-ninth Street, runs southeast 144.8 by southwest 98.9 by northwest 50 by northeast 10.2 by northwest 14.3 by west 54 to Broadway by north 107, leasehold, four and five story brick and stone theatre, known as the Casino. Due on judgment, $134,367; subject to another mortgage for $18,495.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry P. McGown, referee, 155 and 157 Wooster Street, west side, 94.11 feet south of Houston Street, 50 by 100, eight-story brick building, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $18,527; subject to other mortgages for $83,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, Bradhurst Avenue, west side, 749.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 25 by 125, vacant. Due on judgment, $7,970.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, 638 Robbins Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 25 by 105, excepting therefrom the part taken for the opening of Robbins Avenue, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,886.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Paul, referee, 17 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 222.6 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 18.9 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,813; subject to another mortgage for $20,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

St. Nicholas Place, east side, 35 feet south of Edgecombe Avenue, for a two-story brick hotel, 30 by 100, and a one-story brick shed, 18 by 175; R. and H. Goelet of 9 West Seventeenth Street, owners; W. H. C. Hornum of 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 189 Henry Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with store, 25 by 75; Goodman & Silverson of 83 Walker Street, owners; M. Bernstein of 145 Centre Street, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 27 and 29 Beaver Street, for a five-story brick office building, 46.7 by 104; Elizabeth Aymar of 102 Fifth Avenue, owner; Growbridge & Livingston of 287 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $100,000.

No. 367 Grand Street, for a three-story brick dwelling and stores, 25 by 80; Mrs. C. L. de Nottbeck, owner; William E. Bloodgood of 64 Cedar Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

Eighty-sixth Street and the North River, for a one-story frame boat shed, 50 by 14 by 11; City, owner; James T. Hall, architect; Columbia Yacht Club, lessee; cost, $450.

Washington Avenue, north side, 260 feet north of Main Street, for a two-and-a-half story frame dwelling; Emil Obersparher of 5 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, owner; A. F. A. Schmidt, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, southeast corner of Cauldwell Avenue, for three four-story brick flats, 26 by 77 and 28 by 98; Edward Holtzek of 944 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $70,000.

Bronx Park Avenue, southwest corner of West Farms Road, for a one-story frame shed, 25 by 35; O. Kuhlmann, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $150.

Kelly Street, east side, 152.9 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for three three-story frame tenements, 17 by 63; Charles Lange of 1,593 Madison Avenue, owner; Nells Toelberg, architect; cost, $16,500.

Alterations.

Nos. 19 to 23 Forty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick gymnasium, theatre, and office building; H. B. Barnes of 156 Fifth Avenue, owner; W. H. Symonds, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 15 East Eighty-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Charles Gulden, premises, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 1,031 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $400.

Nos. 207 to 211 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick music hall; estate of B. Lichtenstein of 640 Broadway, owner; J. B. McIlfatrick & Son of 1,402 Broadway, architects; cost, $6,500.

No. 21 West Fifty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick and frame dwelling; Mrs. M. T. Griffiths of 21 West Fifty-sixth Street, owner; R. H. Robertson, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 302 and 304 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a four and a five story brick hotel; Charles Bradley of Newark, N. J., owner; J. B. Franklin, architect; cost, $1,550.

No. 832 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, to a two-story and basement frame dwelling; ——— City, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, June 7.

ARTHUR ST, s s, Lots 1,020 and 1,021, map of Laconia Park, 50x102 to Briggs Av x52.8x118.10; John M. Leahy to Stephen G. Williams.....1

BAXTER ST, 118, 25x85; Emilie Hamburger and others, executors, to Amalie Weisz.....55,000

BROADWAY, 174, n e corner of Maiden Lane, 25x50; 9th Av, s e corner of 21st St, 110x99.6x irregular; 20th St, 367, n e corner of 9th Av, 22x74; 9th Av, 162 and 362; West 20th St, 26.6x80; 8th Av, s w corner of 49th St, 125.10x125x irregular; 15th St, 332 West, 16.8x80; 21st St, 352 West, 16.11x74; Rudolph C. Faber to William F. Cushman, 1-12 part.....

BROADWAY, 174, n e corner of Maiden Lane, 25x50; 9th Av, s e corner of 21st St, 110x99.6x irregular; 20th St, 367, n e corner of 9th Av, 22x74; 9th Av, 162 and 362; West 20th St, 26.6x80; 8th Av, s w corner of 49th St, 125.10x125x irregular; 15th St, 332 West, 16.8x80; 21st St, 352 West, 16.11x74; Rudolph C. Faber to Matilda C. Wilcoxson, 1-60th part.....

BROADWAY, 174, n e corner of Maiden Lane, 25x50; 9th Av, s e corner of 21st St, 110x99.6x irregular; 20th St, 367, n e corner of 9th Av, 22x74; 9th Av, 162 and 362; West 20th St, 26.6x80; 8th Av, s w corner of 49th St, 125.10x125x irregular; 15th St, 332 West, 16.8x80; 21st St, 352 West, 16.11x74; 21st St, 354 West, 16.7x74; Rudolph C. Faber to George F. Wilcoxson, 1-60 part.....

BROADWAY, 174, n e corner of Maiden Lane, 25x50; 9th Av, s e corner of 21st St, 110x99.6x irregular; 20th St, 367, n e corner of 9th Av, 22x74; 9th Av, 162 and 362; West 20th St, 26.6x80; 8th Av, s w corner of 49th St, 125.10x125x irregular; 15th St, 332 West, 16.8x80; 21st St, 352 West, 16.11x74; 21st St, 354 West, 16.7x74; Rudolph C. Faber to George F. Wilcoxson, as trustee, 1-60 part.....

BROADWAY, 174, n e corner of Maiden Lane, 25x50; 9th Av, s e corner of 21st St, 110x99.6x irregular; 20th St, 367, n e corner of 9th Av, 22x74; 9th Av, 162 and 362; West 20th St, 26.6x80; 8th Av, s w corner of 49th St, 125.10x125x irregular; 15th St, 332 West, 16.8x80; 21st St, 352 West, 16.11x74; Rudolph C. Faber to Emilie R. Wilcoxson, 1-60 part.....

INTERVALE AV, w s, 185.5 ft s of 167th St, 28x55.2x28.3x56.7; also, e s of Intervale Av, 90 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; Michael A. Gibbons to Joseph F. Gibbons

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 40.5 ft n of 58th St, 20x70; Maria Staats to Emma R. Holmes.....18,600

LOT 152, Block D, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms; Hudson P. Rose to Frank W. Gordon and another.....600

LOT 491, Block 1, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms; Hudson P. Rose to Frank W. Gordon and another.....500

LOTS 317 and 319, Block 1, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms; Hudson P. Rose to James P. Cells and wife.....1,000

LOTS 112 and 113, map of Section A, of the Vyse estate, 23d Ward; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Abraham Rosenthal.....16,000

LOT 257, Block G, amended map of Mapes estate; Anthony Kehoe to Margaret Watt

LOT 287, Block H, amended map of Mapes estate; Frank W. Gordon and another to Frances Payne.....

MADISON AV, s w corner of 78th St, 15.8x74; Marian G. Fish to Stuyvesant Fish..33,500

OLIVER ST, 53; Leon Abbett to Mary Breithaupt.....1

OLIVER ST, 53, 25x—; Mary Breithaupt to Hulda Wagner and another.....Nom.

PARK AV, n s w corner of 120th St, 25x90; William Fernschedl to Elias M. J. Fernschedl.....

PERRY ST, n w corner of Hudson St, 44.6x84.4x61.6x52.8; Anne McFeat to Chas. S. Wynn.....1

ROAD LEADING FROM WILLIAM'S Bridge to Fordham, e s, at land of M. Varian, 13.147-1000 acres; Hugh White to Isabel W. Miles.....Gift.

SARATOGA AV, n s, 50 ft w of Newport St, 100x100, Westchester; Horace Goble to A. H. Johnson.....Nom.

SULLIVAN ST, 114, 23.6x100; Mary A. Goodspeed to David Cella and others..12,350

UNION AV, 703, 27x100; Bertha and Herman Schmuck to Robert H. Hassard.

WALTON AV, e s, 111 ft s of 166th St, 25x112.3 to Butternut St x25.6x107.4; Hannah C. Doran to Mary E. G. Vriens.

WALTON AV, e s, 77 ft s of 165th St, 25x— to Butternut St, x—x—; Viola B. Allison to Hannah C. Doran.....Gift.

WALTON AV, e s, 127 ft s e of 165th St, 25x— to Butternut St, x—x— Mary E. G. Vriens to Hannah C. Doran.....Gift.

WALTON AV, e s, 77.8 ft s of 165th St, 25x102.8 to Butternut St x25.6x97.10; Hannah C. Doran to Viola B. Allison...Gift.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 204, 22x97; Edward H. Ryan to John E. Alexander.....1

3D AV or Boston Road, e s, 168.1 ft n of 139th St, 18x71.6; Martin J. Bernhardt to Anna Bernhard.....1

3D AV, e corner of Teasdale Place, 100.8x96.4x100x84.8; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company to Herman Schmuck and another.....Exchange.

3D ST, 105, West; Theresa Kaiser to Aaron Gottlieb.....9,000

18TH ST, 458 West, 25x92; John D. Feldman and wife to Patrick Lawless.....18,000

98TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Emily Noble to Wm. H. Schmohl..10

28TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of 6th Av, 29.6x—x31x98.9; Isaac and Max S. Boehm to Samuel A. Robinson.....1,000

44TH ST, 50 West, 25x98.9; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, Trustee, to David H. McAlpin.....120,000

35TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; Henry Steers and others, devisees, to Mary A. Markey, three-fourths part.....12,375

35TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; Anna C. Holcomb and others, executors, to Mary A. Markey.....4,125

54TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 23x100.5; Thomas J. Dunn to Marie L. Sutton.....100

54TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 23 x100.5; Frederick D. Sutton to Ida S. Bowne.....1,500

54TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 23 x100.5; Fanny S. Sutton, executrix, to Ida S. Bowne, 1-9 part.....1,000

57TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 15x100, with all title in strip in rear, 15x0.5; Libbie M. R. Scott to Minna R. Marcin.....1

61ST ST, 117 West, 20x100.5; Annie A. Murray to George Deshon.....11,000

75TH ST, 29 East, 20x102.2; Isabella Langston to Joseph Byk.....1

85TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2; Janet Rudd and another, executors, to Edward Wilckens.....28,000

86TH ST, 29 East, 25x102.2; the Mutual Benefit Loan and Building Company of New York to George W. Cohaley...Exch. and 1

98TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.11; 98th St, n s, 172 ft e of West End Av, 18x100.11; J. Carlyle Raymond to Thomas W. Smith.....Exchange and 1

114TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Maximilian Morse to Mary A. Mcmahon.....1

134TH ST, 49 East, 25x99.11; William J. Nicklas to Eugene Kelly.....1

137TH ST, 635 East, 25x100; Robert H. Hassard to Bertha Schmuck.....22,000

137TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 55x100; Herman Schmuck and another to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company.....Exchange and 1

141ST ST, s s, 125 ft w of Locust Av, 25x100; Wilhelmine Heck to Caroline Fritz..7,000

149TH ST, s e s, 50 ft from intersection of 149th St and Wales Av, 50x75; Caroline Fritz and Otto W. and Wilhelmine Heck..

156TH ST, n s, 100.8 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100; Ellen F. Cary and another to John W. Newbery.....$1

Recorded Leases.

BROWN, Mary A., to Daniel Lynch; 3,455 3d Av, 5 years.....$1,200

HASSEY, August C., to V. Ruggiero and another; 97 Amsterdam Av and 180 West 64th St, part, 3 years.....600

HOGE, John, to George F. Wischhusen; 1,901 and 1,903 Amsterdam Av, 3 years..900

HOLLENBECK, Dennis A., to Louis Bergen; 109 and 111 South St, 5 years.....4,800

MURRAY, Mary J., and others, trustees, &c., to Thomas J. Donigan; n w s of Centre St, 54.5 ft s w of Pearl St, 21 years.....1,400

O'BRIEN, Agnes, to Patrick Hughes; 772 10th Av, store, &c., 5 years.....720

SCHLENKER, George, to Herman Gottemeyer; 2,014 2d Av, n half, store, &c., 3 years.....456

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLISON, Viola D., to John H. Will; e s of Walton Av, 77.9 ft s from approach to Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 5 years.....$3,400

ALEXANDER, John E., to Edward H. Ryan; 106 Waverly Place, 1 year.....

BACH, Lewis Z., to Emanuel G. Bach; Lots 202, 203, 204, and 207, amended map of Central Mott Haven, 24th Ward, 1¼ years.....2,000

BERGEN, Louis, to Jacob Ruppert; n s of 93d St, 450 ft e of 3d Av, demand.....5,000

BERGEN, Louis, to Jacob Ruppert; 10 and 11 South St, leasehold, demand.....5,000

BUILDERS' LEAGUE OF NEW YORK to Jonas A. Rossman and others, trustee; s s of 126th St, 160 ft e of Lenox Av, trust mortgage to secure.....11,600

BURNS, Arthur, to Frans Knick; 852 6th Av, leasehold, demand.....2,000

BUTLER, Jacob D., to United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore; n w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 153d St, —x—.....23,500

CAHALEY, George W., to Mutual Benefit Loan and Building Company; 229 East 85th St, 1 year.....1,000

CELLA, David, John, and Louis, to Mary A. Goodspeed; 114 Sullivan St, 3 years.....6,000

CHAMBERLAIN, George H., to Thomas L. Reynolds; e s of 200th St, 125 ft n w of Columbus Av, one-fourth year.....1,800

CHELSEA METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church of New York to the Franklin Savings Bank; 327 West 30th St, 3 years.....5,000

CLARK, Hattie, to Joseph Clark; s s of 149th St, 301 ft e of Park Av, 1 year.....2,500

DESHON, George, and others to Annie A. Murray; 117 West 61st St, secures annuity of.....450

ELDER, Ida G., to Julia B. Adams; 414 West 146th St, 3 years.....8,000

ELDREDGE, Jean M., to John A. Rutherfurd; n s of 129th St, 73 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years.....13,000

GOTTLIEB, Aaron, to Theresa Kaiser; 855 East 3d St, 1 year.....5,500

HALK, John V., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,336 Amsterdam Av, 3 years.....20,000

HAPPY, Sumter L., to David Verplanck, executor, &c.; n s of 199th St, 52 ft e of Decatur Av, 50x202.4 to 200th St, 1 year

HASSARD, Robert H., to Bertha Schmuck; 703 Union Av, 1½ year.....1,000

HECK, Otto W. and Wilhelmine, to Charles Fessler; s e s of 149th St, 50 ft from Wales Av, 1 year.....1,100

HFIFLER, Sophie, to Oscar T. Marshall; s s of 107th St, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years.....7,000

HOLMES, Emma R., to Maria Staats; w s of Lexington Av, 40.5 ft n of 58th St, 3 years.....3,600

HYDE, Russell D., to William A. Valentine and another, trustee; 137 West 41st St, 1-6 part; also 22 Maiden Lane, all title, 2 years.....30,000

KNOX, Hettie, to George E. Edwards; Lot 175, map of Benjamin Berrian's farm, at West Farms, 1 year.....4,000

KULLMANN, Diedrich O., to J. and M. Haffen; Lot 20, map of the Neill estate, 24th Ward, 1 year.....6,000

LEVINSON, Sarah, to Nathan L. Cohen; 327 Madison St, one-half part, 1 year.....500

LYNCH, Joseph, to H. Koehler & Co; 456 11th Av, leasehold, demand.....300

MARKEY, Mary A., to Jeremiah J. Campion, executor, &c.; n s of 35th St, 125 ft e of Lexington Av, 5 years.....10,000

MARTIN, Mary A., to Bowery Savings Bank; n w s of Washington Av, 362.7 ft n e of 169th St, 1 year.....3,500

MARTIN, Mary A., to Bowery Savings Bank; 206 East 147th St, 3 years.....6,000

MAYHOFF, Amelia L., to Knickerbocker Trust Company and another, trustee; 213 Sullivan St, 3 years.....12,000

McALPIN, David H., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 50 East 54th St, 3 years.....75,000

MERRILL, Maria L., to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees, &c.; Lots 482, 485, 419, and 420, map of Village of Wakefield, 3 years.....4,500

METZLER, John H., to Lena Keck; e s of Courtlandt Av, 118.5 ft n of 150th St, 1 year.....

MOPPETT, Robert L., to Augusta Larned.

MULLER, Helen C., to George H. Muller.

POWELL, Sarah H., to Maria Hopper..

RUFF, August, to Alfred Siegman.....28,494

RYAN, Edward H., to Edgar Logan.....Nom.

SNOW, Frederick A., to Continental Trust Company of New York.....Nom.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL SOCIETY OF Brooklyn to George H. Butler.....5,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Corporation of the First Presbyterian Church in the City of New York.....5,000

TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow, (two mortgages).....Nom.

WINSLOW, Edward, to Henry W. Ford, trustee, (two mortgages).....Nom.

WINSLOW, Edward, to Emily L. Ford....Nom.

WINSLOW, Edward, to Frederick A. Snow.....Nom.

WINSLOW, Edward, to William N. Crane. Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 79th St, 102.2x100; the Powhatan Clay Manufacturing Company against Henry M. Denton, owner; Dora Osborne, owner and contractor.....$600

SECOND AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 126th St, 25x100; John W. Rapp against Ida E. Reed, owner and contractor.....24

3D ST, 54 and 56 West; National Exhibitor and Machine Company against Alden Realty Company, owner and contractor..1,250

Lis Pendens.

FRANKFORT ST, n e corner of William St, 58.4 x51.11x57.11x58.4; Oliver E. Cromwell and another against John Pettit and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Anderson, Anderson & Warren.

WEST END AV, s e corner of 102d St, 17.11x72; Mary A. A. Woodcock against Eliza L. Farrer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Thompson & Koss.

13TH AV, e s, 70 ft s of 19th St, 23.7x78 4x23x83.7; also, all right to bulkhead opposite; Katherine Tomes against Charles Fisher and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Tillotson.

28TH ST, n s, 241.8 ft e of 3d Av, 25x98.9; Hannah V. Deshler against Emery O. Pike and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, E. W. & T. Harris.

113TH ST, s s, 525 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 25x 45x27.6x56.6; John Townshend against Margaret Smith, (action to recover judgment;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, June 8.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe and Wheeler, JJ.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124 P. O. Building. Civil causes only.

150—United States vs. Dwyer.
138—Fiinn vs. Cons. Ice Reduction Co.
154—Ceragio vs. 3d Av. R. R.
155—Rainiro vs. same.
157—Watts vs. Whitman.
160—Citizens' Bank vs. same.
1—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. J. H. Mohlman & Lan. F. I. Co.
22—Carroll Fur Mfg. Co. vs. Am. Credit Ind. Ins. Co.
44—Wirgler vs. Flannagan.
55—Vaccarino vs. Man. Ry. Co.
116—Charles D. vs. McNaught.
117—William A. Fisher vs. same.
118—Wetherall vs. same.
119—Sargent vs. same.
120—Marshall vs. same.
42—Roach vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
49—Britner vs. Lehigh Val. R. R. Co.
50—Crabtree vs. Macy.
57—Same vs. same.
58—Same vs. same.
104—Terry vs. Am. Museum of Nat. Hist.
105—Same vs. same.
107—Scarello vs. Passaic Quarry Co.
113—Rauser vs. O'Donnell.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 12 M.

122—Bleecker vs. S. S. Kensington.
127—Macy vs. Perry.
86—Cambay S. S. Co. vs. Barber.
20—Hartram vs. Bark Minerva.
102—Jandren vs. Witherbee.
124—Wohlke vs. S. S. New York.
128—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
123—Kline vs. S. S. Allegheny.
111—Sampson vs. S. S. Niagara.
126—Bklyn & N. Y. Ferry Co. vs. tug Fannie P. Skeer.
106—Independent Mut. Marine Ins. Co. vs. United Oil Co.
132—Timmins vs. ship Port Patrick.
133—Frivold vs. Perry.
134—Easton & A. R. R. Co. vs. ferryboat Vermont.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

People ex rel. Michael Broderick vs. Levi P. Morton and others, appellants.—Order of Appellate Division reversed and that of Special Term affirmed.

William R. Hearst, appellant, vs. John L. Shea.—Order affirmed, with costs. The first question not answered and the second question answered in the affirmative.

John S. Mahon vs. Ougley Electric Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and the question certified answered in the negative.

Adam Shurter, appellant, vs. William A. Humphrey.—Order reversed, with costs.

Belle C. Schanck vs. William D. Barnes.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and question as qualified in opinion answered in the affirmative.

People vs. Frank A. Sheldon, appellant.—Judgment reversed.

People vs. Martin Thorn, appellant.—Judgment affirmed.

Trustees Village of Canandaigua vs. William L. Foster, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Christian Anderson vs. Charles A. Boyer and another, appellants.—Judgment reversed; new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Henry H. Craig and another vs. Frank J. Butler, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

James Bross and another vs. Georgiana B. S. Terry, appellant.—Judgment reversed; new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Maria Ten Eyck and another vs. Catharine A. Whitbeck and others, appellants.—Judgment reversed; new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Village of Fort Edward vs. William W. Fish, appellant.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute. Ordered for plaintiff on the stipulation, with costs.

Lydia Cole, appellant, vs. Kate C. Brown and others.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Anna P. Neal vs. City of Rochester, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Mary S. Brooks vs. Rochester Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed; new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Grace G. Ayres vs. Rochester Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed; new trial granted; costs to abide event.

Josephine Cambrelling vs. Ella V. Wheaton, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

James R. Glenn vs. Charles Rossler, appellant. —Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Ricker Zorkowski, appellant, vs. William Watson.—Judgment modified as indicated in opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs to either party.

Catharine J. Brown vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Edwin S. Piper vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted; costs to abide event.

First National Bank of Brooklyn vs. William T. Wallis and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People vs. John M. Fitzgerald, appellant.—Judgment reversed and recommitted for new trial.

William H. Burroughs, appellant, vs. Tradesmen's National Bank.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

David Landman vs. Horace Seaman and another, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Frederick P. Forster vs. Charles E. Moore and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Emma F. Nelson vs. Village of Oneida, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Daniel Schont, Jr., appellant, vs. Conkey Avenue Savings, Aid and Loan Association.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People, appellant, vs. John F. Dorthy.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered.

Anna Mayhan vs. Travelers' Insurance Company.—Judgment reversed; new trial granted; costs to abide event.

Adelbert P. Little vs. City of Rochester and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Abraham Denike vs. Mary A. Denike, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Christopher Malloy vs. New York Real Estate Association, appellant.—Judgment reversed; new trial granted; costs to abide event.

John R. Drake, appellant, vs. New York Iron Mine et al.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

John I. Williams vs. Calvin Dator, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Mary E. Johnson vs. James Barrington et al., appellants.—Judgment reversed; new trial granted; costs to abide event.

Harry Snecks vs. Travelers' Insurance Company, appellant.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for the plaintiff on the stipulation, with costs.

Immaculate Conception Church, appellant, vs. Charles E. Sheffer.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

William U. Wiss vs. Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Rochester Painting Company, appellant, vs. Margaret A. Marion and others.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

William D. Clark vs. Margaret A. Marion.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Sarah Strong-Jones vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Charles I. Berg vs. Henry Parsons, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Amelia Sieberg vs. Massachusetts Benefit Life Insurance Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Edward H. Van Ingen vs. Mail and Express Publishing Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John O'Donnell vs. East River Gas Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Michael B. Kenney, appellant, vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Nathan Cornith, Jr., et al., appellants, vs. F. M. Stetelar et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Tyreler vs. Warden Prison, City of New York.—Motion for leave to argue within three weeks granted, one hour each allowed.

Jacob Hirschfeld vs. John Bapp, appellant.—Motion for leave to be heard granted so far as filing briefs is concerned.

New York Security and Trust Company vs. Saratoga Gas and Electric Company, and William V. Reynolds vs. New York Security and Trust Company.—Motion denied; $10 costs.

Rector, &c., Church of Holy Apostles, vs. Manhattan Elevated Railway Company.—Motion to amend return granted on payment of defendants' disbursements on this appeal up to the time of the resettlement of the Appellate Division order, with leave to the defendant to withdraw the appeal within twenty days on payment of costs, but without prejudice to a retrial of the motion to dismiss the appeal if the appeal be not withdrawn within twenty days after notice of the filing of this order.

Today's calendar: Nos. 1269, 1270, 1271, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1117.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Rumsey, Patterson, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

51—McPhillips vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
52—N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co. vs. Cuthbert.
62—Clover Condensed Milk Co. vs. Cushman Brothers Co.
63—In re Muller.
66—Lichtenstein vs. Jarvis.
70—Fifth Nat. Bank of C. vs. Woolsey.
72—Peetsch vs. Sommers.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Chatham Nat. Bank vs. Greene.
2—Freudenfels vs. Jansen.
3—Breuen vs. Stone.
4—McKean vs. Nat. Life Association.
5—Griswold vs. Griswold.
6—Gilbert vs. Warren.
7—Y. M. C. A. vs. Harris.
8—Baillie & Baillee vs. Baillie.
9—Butler vs. City of New York.
10—Bond vs. same.
11—Daly vs. Williams.
12—Michner vs. Dieter.
13—Spencer Optical Mfg. Co. vs. Finkelstein.
14—In re Leahy.
15—Kipp vs. Intemann.
16—Armstrong vs. Dove.
17—Cassidy vs. York.
18—Reeves vs. York.
19—Powel vs. Powel.
20—Farrell vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
21—Ennis vs. Myers.
22—Gillen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
23—Matz vs. Matz.
24—In re Wheeler.
25—Bloom vs. Bloom.
26—Welde vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
27—People, &c., vs. Lieber.
28—Gildersleeve vs. Colen.
29—Rogers vs. Coler.
30—Flanagan vs. Cole.
31—Green vs. Wintringham.
14877—Ulmer vs. Hunter.
18627—Combination Cycle Co. vs. Whitman Saddle Co.
15520—Fullerton vs. Met. St. Ry.
15985—Vereinigte Pinselfabriken, &c., vs. Rogers.
15355—Third Nat. Bank vs. Travelers' Ins. Co.
16294—Rudnick vs. Dreyfus.
16017—J. M. Thornburn & Co. vs. Kensico Cemetery.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar cases.

6364—Merz vs. Merz.
6965—Cohn vs. Cohn.
6982—O'Hara vs. O'Hara.
6507—Crane vs. Crane.
6754—Friedman vs. Friedman.
6607—Crosby vs. Crosby.
6161—Corwin vs. Corwin.
6983—Edwards vs. Edwards.
7156—Norris vs. Norris.
7157—Randolph vs. Randolph.
7158—Smith vs. Smith.
7159—Martin vs. Martin.
7160—Angelo vs. Sparo.
7161—Spero vs. Spero.
7162—Steny vs. Steny.
7163—Mayer vs. Dush.
7164—Doyle vs. Doyle.
7165—Lake vs. Lake.
7166—Russell vs. Scherner.
7167—Reder vs. Reder.
7168—Park vs. Park.
7169—Phelan vs. Phelan.
7170—Moppett vs. Moppett.
7171—Matthews vs. Matthews.
7172—Liepsker vs. Liepsker.
7173—Leftoir vs. Lefteir.
7174—Lanzit vs. Lanzit.
7175—Liebscher vs. Liebscher.
7176—Ludwig vs. Ludwig.
7177—Koethen vs. Koethen.
7178—Kuck vs. Kuck.
7179—Kubat vs. Kubat.
7180—Krupp vs. Krupp.
7181—Kruger vs. Kruger
7182—Johannes vs. Johannes.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS,

116th St., Amsterdam Av., to the Boulevard.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS, beginning each day at 9:30 A. M. COLUMBIA COLLEGE, June 9-11 and 13.

SCHOOLS OF MINES, CHEMISTRY, ENGINEERING, and ARCHITECTURE, June 9-11 and 13-15.

SETH LOW, LL. D., President.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS, 109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.

Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships Sept. 19th.

JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.

Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

THE Misses Ely's School for Girls. RECOPENS OCTOBER 5TH. Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

FRENCH TEACHER, WITH ENGLISH, GERman, and music wishes Summer position in family. Address A. B., 854 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath in two gentlemen; house near 93d St. "L." station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 101 Times.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

PARK AV., 65, CORNER 38TH ST.—Large handsome room; parlor dining room; reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; country or seashore; first-class city reference from last employers. 902 8th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to secure a place for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. Apply at present employer's, Tuesday and Wednesday, between 10 and 3, 350 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—By a girl to do chamberwork or take care of baby; home of more importance than wages. Reily, 331 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing. Can be seen at present employer's, 119 East 36th St.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS.—A lady closing her house wishes to procure situation for her excellent cook; also her waitress. Apply, Wednesday morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 336 West 72d St.

COOK.—Lady wishes to place her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Apply, Tuesday and Wednesday morning, from 10 to 1 o'clock, at 24 West 12th St.

COOK.—By middle-aged woman as first-class cook; does all kinds of modern cooking; country preferred; best of references. 144 East 44th St.

COOK.—A lady desires to place her competent cook, whom she highly recommends. 6 East 82d St., present employer's.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; wages, $25. 317 West 44th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a good dressmaker in private family; city or country; good recommendations also other work. R. R., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swedish laundress in country; a good reference. Call, all week, 152 East 28th St.

LAUNDRESS.—To do washing at home. M. Mitchell, 353 West 43d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By refined, well-educated young French Protestant woman as superior nurse for children; or as lady's companion; best of references. S. P., French Evangelical Home, 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; Swiss Protestant; speaks French, German, English; best references. 53 East 100th St., milliner's bell.

NURSE.—By a refined German Protestant to take entire charge of baby, or to wait on invalid or elderly lady; city references. 137 West 60th St.

NURSE.—By a trained nurse and masseur engagement for Summer with invalid gentleman; competent, reliable; highest references. Swedish Masseur, 1,026 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a young girl as experienced nurse to children. Present employer's, 329 West 76th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced woman, to take full charge of an infant from birth; good city references. 152 East 39th St.; ring Riley's bell.

NURSE, &c.—By experienced French nurse to babies or grown children; good sewer. Angele, 217 West 33d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, MAID, or NURSE.—By young French dressmaker as seamstress, maid or nurse. Vannier, 118 Bowers St., Jersey City Heights.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; city or country. M., 531 6th Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family going to country; takes charge of dining room; can fill butler's place; best city references. Present employer's, 307 West 72d St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; take charge dining room and silver; takes butler's place; city references. Apply Employer, 307 West 72d St., Wednesday.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress in private family; city references. 250 West 33d St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for a competent waitress, whom she can highly recommend. 16 East 66th St. No cards.

Washing.

WASHING or IRONING.—By woman to go out by day washing or ironing; best reference. 229 East 29th St.

Miscellaneous.

SECRETARY, COMPANION, &c.—By lady as secretary and companion, resident or traveling; also competent to take entire supervision of a house; unexceptionable references, personal or by letter. E. L. R., Box 194, Times Office.

YOUNG MAN, two years' experience on elevator, wishes position at anything. Evans, 354 West 4th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER VALET.—By French Swiss; 30; best references well-known families; traveler. Switzerland. 306 West 22d St.

BUTLER or WAITER.—As butler or waiter; willing and obliging; city or country. Care Gardner, 288 East 55th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman going to Europe wants situation for his coachman; strictly sober and honest; extra safe driver; understands his business thoroughly. Call at 315 Lexington Av., or address Coachman, 229 East 39th St.

COACHMAN.—English; married; 33; no encumbrance; unsurpassed recommendations; all-around man; temperate wife competent in all household duties. Darling, 349 Park Av., first floor.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly experienced; care fine horses, harness, carriages, roads, and lawn; milk and be useful; personal references. 169 West 25th St., harness store.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman steady place; city or country; thirty-five; strictly sober; ten years' present employer; leaves on account of breaking up his stable. 147 East 57th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; long experience; first-class city driver; strictly temperate; willing, obliging; city or country; personal references. Coachman, 821 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent single man; will be generally useful; in city or country; first-class references. Coachman, 103 West 53d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up his establishment wishes to procure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every respect as a first-class city coachman; honest, sober, and obliging; city or country. H. M. Inman, Esq., 11 Cotton Exchange, or Coachman, 116 East 75th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; understands proper care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; can give entire satisfaction to any person requiring a good man; respectful, willing; excellent reference. D., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—German; single; middle-aged; thoroughly understands taking care of horses, carriages, garden, lawn; best references. Weimar, 78 East 3d St.

COACHMAN.—By a man, 35, as coachman in the country; can milk, care lawn; present employer can be seen. Jones, 167 West 31st St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman in the country; thoroughly reliable. Edward, 921 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; leaving on account of family breaking up; employer can be seen. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—As useful man in and around private residence; good houseworker, pantry; care of one horse; references. P. M., Box 10, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

FARM MANAGER.—As farm manager; just disengaged; excellent references; reliable and practical. R. Myers, Sayville, L. I.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A competent, well recommended German nurse for two children; family living in Philadelphia; wages, $20 to $25 per month. Call, from 8 till 1, 210 West 128th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CADY, ARTEMAS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTEMAS S. CADY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John W. Pirsson, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1897. JOHN CADY PARSONS, JAMES B. PARSONS, Executors. JOHN W. PIRSSON, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, N. Y. d15-1aw6mW

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,013 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator. CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City. f16-1aw6mW

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE E. W. STIVERS. WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City. f12-1aw6mW

GIANNINI, DOMENICO.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Emenichetta Bronor, Venanzia Giannini, Giuseppe Rossi, Antonio Rossi, Fortunato Rossi, Luigi Rossi, Quartiero Rossi, Eugenio Rossi, Emilia Yury, Laura Rossi, Maria Rossi, Giuseppe Maria Giannini, Maria Pechetti, Elizabeth Giannini; — Giannini, whose first name is unknown, a niece of deceased, oldest daughter of Candita Giannini; — Giannini, whose first name is unknown, a niece of deceased, youngest daughter of Candita Giannini; Candita Giannini, the heirs and next of kin of Domenico Giannini, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Thos. Bowles, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of DOMENICO GIANNINI, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twentieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Wit-
[L. S.] ness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WYATT & TRIBBLE, Attorneys for Executor, Office and Post Office Address, Number 84 Pine Street, New York City, New York. ap27-1aw7wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Blackwell, No. 253 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1898.—GEORGE ALBRIGHT, LUTHER C. VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh23-1aw6mW

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN ZIMMERMANN and FRANK E. WHITMAN, plaintiffs, against SIGMUND HOROVITZ, defendant.—Summons, with Notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1898.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Post Office address and Office, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, New York.

Notice.—Take notice that, upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of nineteen hundred dollars, with interest from April 15th, 1898, and with costs of this action.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 621 Broadway, New York City.

To Sigmund Horovitz, defendant: The foregoing summons, with notice, is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzsimons, one of the Justices of the said City Court of New York, dated the 7th day of June, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said court, at the said City of New York this day.—Dated New York, June 7th, 1898.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. je8-1aw6wW

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT CITY AND County of New York.—ELIZA WORDEN, plaintiff, against JOHN H. CLAPP, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Emma F. Stallmayer, deceased; John Theiss, Carrie A. Spears, George M. Stallmayer, Aaron Jackman, Mary Louise Jackman, Eugenia Oaksmith, Emma Severance, George P. Lawrence, Charles A. Blessing, George A. Blessing, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1897.

BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office address No. 122 Bowery, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Aaron Jackman, Mary Louise Jackman, and Charles A. Blessing: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the eleventh day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on the twelfth day of May, 1898.—Dated May 20th, 1898.

BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office address, No. 122 Bowery, Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6wW

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SAMUEL P. BARRY, plaintiff, against MARGARETHE PLEUSS, Jacob Levison and Joseph Levi, and Marcus Roth, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 22d, 1898.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant Yache Levinson: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York, on the 7th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1898. DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my11-1aw7wW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

THIRD AVENUE AND 164TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LIZZIE McGOVERN, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Peter Hynes, deceased, against PETER H. HYNES, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Peter Hynes, deceased.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the seventh day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on Thursday, the ninth day of June, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward in the City of New York, (formerly Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York,) being part of the lot known and designated by the number 14 (fourteen) on the map of the village of Morrisania made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated West Farms, August 10th, 1848, and now on file in the office of the Register of said County of Westchester. The premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Third Avenue, (formerly Fordham Avenue,) being the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Third Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, (formerly Second Street;) thence running westwardly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety (90) feet; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Washington Avenue as laid down on said map forty-seven (47) feet five (5) inches; then eastwardly on a line parallel with said One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety-five (95) feet three inches to the said westerly side of Third Avenue; thence northwardly along the said westerly side of Third Avenue forty-seven (47) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being situate in the Borough of "The Bronx," in said City of New York, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, and also all the estate, right, title, and interest of the parties to this action thereto.—Dated New York, May 13th, 1898.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.

THOS. E. STEWART, Plff's Atty., 203 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THOS. O. GRADY, Deft's Atty., 146 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises above described:

The said premises are subject to a mortgage on which there remains due and unpaid the principal sum of $35,000, with interest from February 10th, 1898, which will be satisfied out of the proceeds of sale, or said sum due upon said mortgage with interest as aforesaid will be credited to the purchaser or purchasers of said premises as so much of the purchase money.

The approximate amount of assessments and water rents, liens upon the said property, is $930.00-100.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee. my24-2aw2wTu&F&1e8

REFEREES' NOTICES.

BROADWAY, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THIRTY-NINTH Street.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THE CASINO COMPANY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated January 14th, 1897, and entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County, on the 19th day of January, 1897, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 29th day of July, 1897, I, Lewis L. Delafield, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, in one parcel, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, on the eighteenth day of May, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, the leasehold estate in said judgment mentioned and thereby decreed to be sold, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Broadway by the southerly line of Thirty-ninth Street; and running thence northerly, along the easterly side of Thirty-ninth Street, one hundred and forty-four feet and eight inches; thence southwesterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence northwesterly, parallel with Thirty-ninth Street, fifty feet; thence northeasterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ten feet two inches; thence northwesterly, parallel with Thirty-ninth Street, fourteen feet three inches; thence westerly, in a straight line at right angles to the easterly side of Broadway, fifty-four feet to a point on the said easterly side of Broadway, which is distant one hundred and seven feet southerly from the place of beginning; and thence northerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, one hundred and seven feet to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

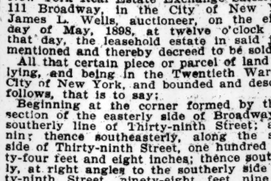
And also all the estate, right, title, interest, terms of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Casino Company, of, in, and to the said premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.

Together with all its equipments, appurtenances, rights, franchises, income, property, profits now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Casino Company, and also the indenture of lease and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, dated December 1st, 1891, made by one Robert E. Bixby, individually, and Robert E. Bixby, as trustee of Grace S. Mankowski, under the last will and testament of John M. Bixby, deceased, unto the New York Concert Company, Limited, its successor and assigns, leasing said premises from the first day of May, 1892, for and during and until the full end and term of ten years thence next ensuing.—Dated New York, April 23, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.

30th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above-described property, to satisfy which the same is to be sold, is $131,510.70, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1898, together with costs and extra allowance and Trustee's compensation, amounting in all to $2,856.60, with interest thereon from January 14, 1897, and the expenses of sale.

The property is to be sold subject to liens and incumbrances prior to the mortgage under foreclosure, amounting to the sum of $18,494.98, the said sum having been fixed by a final order of the District Court, modified by the Appellate Term, in a proceeding by the receiver for a redemption of the lease and repossession of the premises as the amount due for rent in arrears, repairs, taxes, water rents, &c.—Dated at the City of New York, April 23d, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, May 25th, at the same time and place.—Dated May 18th, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above described property is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, June 1st, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated N. Y City, May 20, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above described property is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, June 8th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated N. Y. City, June 1st, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY B. AUCHINCLOSS, sole surviving executor of the will of John Auchincloss, plaintiff, against BESSIE COADY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

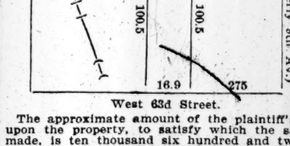
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, distant easterly two hundred and twenty-seven feet from the southeasterly corner of said street and Amsterdam Avenue (formerly Tenth Avenue), running thence southwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and one feet and five inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with Ninety-sixth Street, twenty-nine feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred and one feet and five inches to the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, and thence westwardly along the same twenty-nine feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known by the street number 160 West Ninety-sixth Street.—Dated New York, May 24, 1898.

JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.

LEWINSON, KOHLER & SCHATTMAN, Attorneys for plaintiff, 119 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

Amsterdam Ave.



NOTE.—The approximate amount of the lien, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $5,414.67, with interest thereon from May 23d, 1898; and the approximate amount of liens for taxes, etc., is $416. The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of $28,000 and interest thereon at the rate of five per cent from Dec. 10, 1897.—Dated New York, May 24, 1898. JOHN B. PANNES, Referee. my25-2aw3wW&F&je15

REFEREES' NOTICES.

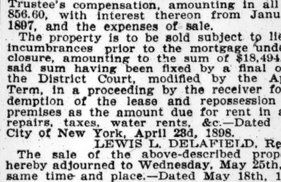
WOOSTER STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JEANNETTE K. MANNE, plaintiff, against GEORGE A. SAWARD, LOUIS APPEL, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated May 16th, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County, May 16th, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on Wednesday, the 8th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises therein described to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Wooster Street, distant ninety-four feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Houston and Wooster Streets, running thence westerly and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Wooster Street, fifty feet; thence easterly and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet to the westerly line of Wooster Street, and thence northerly along the same, fifty feet, to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Houston Street.



Prince Street.

The above is a diagram of the property to be sold, showing the street upon which said property is located viz.: Wooster Street; the street numbers are 155 and 157 Wooster Street; the number of feet to the nearest cross street is 94 feet and 11 inches.—Dated May 17th, 1898.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.

BACKUS & MANNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 208 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is $18,151.71, with interest thereon from May 10, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale; and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents and other liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $641.80.

The approximate amount of prior liens thereon is $83,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent. from April 23d, 1897.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of $83,000 and interest at the rate of six per cent. from the 2d day of April, 1897.

HENRY P. McGOWN, my18-1aw3wW&F&je8 Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. MACY and WILLIAM P. PENDLETON, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of Macy & Pendleton, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Harold G. Cortis, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Macy & Pendleton for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 8th day of August, 1898.—Dated the 24th day of May, 1898.

HAROLD G. CORTIS, Assignee. 45 Broadway, New York.

H. M. HEWITT, Attorney for Assignee, 45 Broadway, New York. my25-1aw6wW&jy6

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the petition of Charles S. Mason to require the Brooklyn Brass and Copper Company to show cause why it should not issue a new certificate of stock in place of one lost or destroyed. In pursuance of an order granted in the above-entitled matter by this court, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Daly, one of the Justices of said court, on the 30th day of April, 1898, notice is hereby given that all persons having any interest in a certain certificate of stock, to wit, certificate of stock No. 1,000, issued by the Brooklyn Brass and Copper Company, of No. 100 John Street, New York City, dated May 1st, 1879, and issued to Charles S. Mason, said certificate now being lost or destroyed, are hereby required to present their claims at the office of the corporation, No. 100 John Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of June, 1898.—New York, May 18th, 1898.

CHARLES S. MASON. my11-1aw4wW

IMPERIAL TOBACCO CIGARETTE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, City and County of New York, on the 10th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the IMPERIAL TOBACCO CIGARETTE COMPANY, lately doing business in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, that they are required to present their claims, with proper vouchers therefor, duly verified, on or before the 22d day of July, 1898, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Imperial Tobacco Cigarette Company, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of its counsel, C. C. Guggenheimer, No. 320 Broadway, New York City. Dated New York, May 11, 1898. LEO STEIN, Assignee. J. C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for the Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York City. my11-1aw7wW

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.

Daily except Sunday. Landings, &c.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier....9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry,)—Poughkeepsie, New Paltz, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 8:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 8:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS

LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Britannic, June 8, Noon Teutonic, June 29, Noon
Majestic, June 15, Noon Britannic, July 6, Noon
Cymric, June 21, 6 AM Majestic, July 13, Noon
Germanic, June 22, Noon Germanic, July 20, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock twin screw Steamer Cymric, 12,552 Tons, having exceptionally fine accommodations for a limited number of Saloon and Steerage passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, June 21st, at 6 A. M., from Pier 38, North River, foot of King Street, to Liverpool DIRECT; and Wednesday, July 27th, at noon, when she will call at Queenstown. Saloon Rates $60 and up. Steerage to Queenstown, Liverpool, Britannic, $25.50; Majestic and Teutonic, $27.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.

ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.

MASSACHUSETTS.....June 11
MANITOBA.....June 18
MINNEWASKA.....June 25
MOHAWK.....July 2
MOBILE.....July 9

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.

APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.

Furnessia, June 18, Noon|Anchoria, July 2, Noon
Ethiopia, June 25, Noon|Furnessia, July 16, Noon
City of Rome, July 2, Noon, and Sept. 10.
Cabin, City of Rome, $60. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.

For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON. Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Victoria.....June 11|Alexandra.....June 25
Boadicea.....June 18|Winifreda.....July 2

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.

SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:

Steamers leave San Francisco.

BELGIC, via Honolulu.....June 18, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....June 28, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....July 7, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....July 16
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....July 26, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE. SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., June 14, 10 AM|Lahn, Tu., July 12, 10 AM
K. F'drich, June 21, 8 AM|K. F'drich, July 19, 7 AM
Trave, Tu., June 28, 10 AM|Trave, Tu., July 26, 10 AM

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., July 5, 8 A. M.

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE. SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Bremen.....Thursday, June 9, 10 A. M.
Prinz Regent Luitpold.....Thurs., June 16, noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Ems.....June 18, 2 PM|Ems.....July 23, 9 AM
Kai. W. II. July 9, 10 AM|Aller.....Aug. 6, 9 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT T

ARKELL COMPANY INVOLVED

Receivers Appointed for It and the Judge Publishing Company.

PUBLICATIONS TO CONTINUE

The Cause of the Trouble Is Ascribed by President Arkell to the War, Making It Impossible to Market the Company's Bonds.

The Arkell Publishing Company, at 110 Fifth Avenue, which publishes Judge, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, and other publications, and the Judge Publishing Company, at the same address, have gone into the hands of receivers on account of financial difficulties. Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Bartlett Arkell temporary receiver of the Arkell Publishing Company, with a bond of $150,000, and J. Warren Greene temporary receiver of the Judge Publishing Company. Emanuel Blumenstiel of Blumenstiel & Hirsch was appointed referee in both cases, and the orders to show cause why the companies should not be dissolved was set down for Sept. 12, at his office, 309 Broadway. J. S. L'Amoreaux was the attorney who made the applications in both cases, the proceedings being for the voluntary dissolution of the corporations.

The liabilities of the Arkell Publishing Company are placed at $1,100,000, of which $500,000 are mortgage bonds and $600,000 are notes, open accounts, &c. The cash valuation of the assets is placed at $500,000. The application for the receiver was made by the following Directors: William J. Arkell, Bartlett Arkell of Canajoharie, N. Y.; Alfred Rindskopf, William J. Merrill, Daniel R. Wing, John A. Sleicher of Albany, George H. Davids, and John R. Van Wormer.

The receivership was precipitated by a note of the company for $5,000, due June 3, going to protest, as the company had only $1,600 cash on hand to meet it, and could not realize on its assets. The next day the Directors decided that it was the best thing for all interests that the company should be dissolved, and a receiver appointed to preserve the assets.

Mr. Arkell's Statement.

William J. Arkell, President of the company, gave out a statement that the breaking out of the war interfered with the arrangements for placing the bonds of the company, and thus precipitated the trouble. The issue of the publications, he said, would not be interfered with. He stated in his petition that the capital stock of the company is $1,000,000, and bonds of $500,000 have been issued, secured by a mortgage on all the company's property, some of which bonds were sold to bona-fide purchasers and others were pledged to creditors as security for notes. There are notes outstanding for $457,000, which were discounted by banks and individuals, and were mostly placed through brokers, many of the holders being unknown. Of the notes, $118,245 fall due this month. The company has endeavored to provide means to meet its obligations by selling its paper in the market by brokers and discounting through banks, but has been unable to sell or discount its new paper in sufficient amount, and has no assets on which it can realize quickly without great sacrifice.

The pay roll of employes is $3,000 a week, and the company owes the landlord $16,000 for rent. The assets are very valuable, consisting of various publications, all of which have a large sale and produce large profits, but if the publication is stopped the value would be very much impaired, and perhaps altogether lost. The assets include some lands in Texas, contracts for printing and publishing franchises, trade marks, copyrights, office furniture, 1,000 reams of paper, engraved plates, sketches, drawings, cuts, insurance on life of W. J. Arkell, $55,000; cash, $1,640; postage stamps, $500; advertising contracts, notes, 10 shares stock Sherman Bank, 1 share stock National Shoe and Leather Bank, stocks of various companies pledged for loans, 4,500 shares Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Development Company, 2,000 of which are pledged to the Western National Bank as collateral, and 2,500 shares pledged to Mrs. B. Gillam.

Of the bonds of the Arkell Publishing Company pledged as collateral, $304,000 are claimed by the Judge Publishing Company as belonging to it, subject to above pledges, the bonds having been loaned by the Judge Publishing Company to the Arkell Publishing Company for the purpose of being used as security by the latter company.

Some of the Bondholders.

The following are the principal bondholders: Felix Campbell, $10,000; A. N. Brady, $20,000; E. C. Converse, $10,000; John Jacob Astor, $20,000; Henry Lindmeyr & Sons, $10,000; Alfred Dolge, $5,000; George West, $5,000; W. J. Arkell, $21,500, and John A. Sleicher, $5,000.

Bonds of the company have been deposited with the following banks as collateral security: Bank of the Metropolis, $25,000; Park National, $40,000; Mercantile National, $35,000; Tradesmen's, $30,000; Western National, $25,000; Fitchburg (Mass.) National Bank, $5,000; First National of Ballston Spa, $25,000; Pequonnock Bank of Bridgeport, $5,000; Washington Savings Bank, Washington, D. C., $10,000; Produce Exchange Trust Company, $50,000; Knickerbocker Trust Company, $40,000, and several others.

Among those who appear on the list of creditors are Henry Lindemeyr & Sons, $7,795; Crocker, Burbank & Co., Fitchburg, Mass., $25,195; Fless & Ridge Printing Company, $11,078; Hopkins & Blaut, $6,304; W. J. Arkell, $3,448; R. & O. Goelet, $40,625; Sackett & Wilhelms Lithograph and Printing Company, $17,102; Bank of Gouverneur, New York, $5,000; Oriental Bank $15,000; First National Bank of Cooperstown, $10,000; First National Bank of Albany, $20,000; Germania Bank, $50,000.

The capital stock of the company is $1,000,000, and among the stockholders are W. J. Arkell, $341,600; Bertelle Gillam, $211,100; Mrs. Frank Leslie, $100,000; Chauncey M. Depew, $10,000, and H. Walter Webb, $10,000.

The company was organized under New York laws about Jan. 1 as a consolidation of the Arkell Weekly Company and Demorest Publishing Company, and then bought out the Judge Publishing Company. The statement of the new company made to Bradstreet's on Jan. 3 claimed assets of $1,954,012 and liabilities of $256,669. The Judge plant was put in at $600,000; Leslie's, $300,000; Demorest's, $100,000; Kennedy Publishing Company, stock, $35,000; open account, $313,000; bonds, $250,000. The company published Judge, Judge's Library, Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, and Demorest's Family Magazine. Bartlett Arkell, the receiver, was the Vice President of the company and William J. Merrill was Treasurer.

Judge Publishing Company.

The Judge Publishing Company, for which J. Warren Greene was appointed receiver, has considerable liabilities outstanding and various assets. The total nominal liabilities are $425,000, of which $331,683 is due to the Arkell Publishing Company, and the balance, $93,317, on notes to other parties. There are also some contingent liabilities for indorsements. The assets consist of $224,900 stock of the Arkell Publishing Company, notes of the Arkell Publishing Company, $79,180; claim against the Arkell Publishing Company for bonds, $304,000; insurance on the life of John Kennedy, $10,000; stock of the Kennedy Publishing Company, $99,800. Among the creditors are the Knickerbocker Trust Company, $30,000; Franklin National Bank, $18,250; Ballston National Bank, $10,000. When the Judge Publishing Company sold out to the Arkell Publishing Company the consideration was $875,000 nominally, $625,000 stock and $250,000 bonds of the company.

Fete in Aid of St. Mary's Hospital.

The annual lawn fête for the benefit of St. Mary's Hospital, St. Mark's and Buffalo Avenues, Brooklyn, was opened by Controller Coler last evening. The Rev. Edward F. McCarthy introduced Mr. Coler, who spoke briefly. The booths were decorated with American and Cuban flags, and the grounds were illuminated with hundreds of incandescent lamps of various colors. The fête is being held on the grounds of the institution, and will continue for three days.

Man Hurt in Jersey City Identified.

The elderly man who fell down the stairs of the Pennsylvania Railroad waiting room at Jersey City last Friday afternoon, and who is still unconscious at the City Hospital, was yesterday identified as Alonzo F. Rankin of 773 Jefferson Street, Brooklyn.

NOVEL INSURANCE CASE.

Question Whether a Cuban Is a Spanish Subject and Forfeits Right to Collect Because of the War.

An interesting insurance suit is pending in the Supreme Court before Justice Kellogg, in which it is to be determined whether the widow of a Cuban who resided in Matanzas is to be regarded as a Spanish subject, and as such has not lost her title to collect the insurance on her husband's life because Spain is at war with the United States.

Fernandez Valdez was a cigar manufacturer in Matanzas, and had an accident policy for $5,000 in the Travelers and Travelers' Accident Company in New York. His factory was destroyed by the insurgents; he became discouraged, and is alleged to have committed suicide. His widow, Adelaida, made a demand for the insurance money upon the company, which contested the claim.

Abel Crooke, counsel for the company, claimed that inasmuch as Valdez had committed suicide, that fact alone vitiated the accident policy, and his partner said that, as an additional defense, the claim was set up that all existing contracts between citizens of this country and subjects of Spain were made null and void by the declaration of war, and that it would be aiding and abetting the enemy, Spain, were the insurance company to pay the policy.

Carl Schurz Petrasch, attorney for the plaintiff, said yesterday that the company's attorney, in answer to the claim of the plaintiff, said that the conditions of the policy in relation to notifying were not complied with, and further that the insured committed suicide, which was excluded by the terms of the policy. The plaintiff thereupon, continued Mr. Petrasch, claimed that the company, by receiving and accepting proofs of loss, waived the provisions of the policy relative to notification. This side of the case came before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which sustained the plaintiff in regard to the notification.

"The defendant now claims," Mr. Petrasch went on to say, "that the plaintiff resided all her life in Cuba as a subject of Spain, and hence could not recover against the defendant, which was a New York corporation.

"The old rule of law was that all rights of citizens of sovereignties at war with each other were forfeited, and became void as soon as war was declared. The more modern and equitable rule is that the courts are closed to the citizens of the hostile country during the period of hostilities only, and that as soon as peace is effected, the rights of the respective parties are revived without prejudice.

"The United States Supreme Court has held that the statute of limitations does not run during hostilities. The attorney for the plaintiff claimed that as Congress had passed an act stating that the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be free and independent, and also passed a resolution authorizing the United States to feed, arm, and equip the people of Cuba in their war against Spain, the people of Cuba were not at war with the United States, but are their allies in the war against Spain. Mrs. Valdez being a Cuban, could not be called a Spanish subject, and was entitled to the insurance money."

The allegation that Valdez committed suicide is denied by plaintiff.

BARBER ZANOLI SENTENCED.

To Serve Nine Years and Three Months in State Prison.

Charles Zanoli, the barber, convicted of grand larceny for swindling the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was sentenced by Judge Newburger, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday to nine years and three months in State prison. Zanoli showed no emotion, and it was the only time that he has not wept in court.

Judge Newburger, in passing sentence, said that the prisoner was fortunate in escaping conviction for a much more serious crime, that he had showed no regard for human life in his swindling operations, and that there was no reason why his punishment should not be severe.

The prisoner's counsel, Stephen J. O'Hare, moved for a new trial. The motion was denied.

Zanoli was arrested last December not only for grand larceny, but for the murder of his fourth wife, Jennie Suhmer. The police believed at the time that he had poisoned his four wives to secure the insurance on their lives, and there was some evidence that he had poisoned other persons whom he had insured. These charges, however, could not be substantiated, and were dropped.

The prisoner's nine-year-old son has been adopted by a female relative.

MARTIN THORN'S APPEAL LOST.

Guldensuppe's Slayer Must Pay the Death Penalty.

Martin Thorn, who was convicted in Queens County early in December of last year and sentenced to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing for the murder of William Guldensuppe, the bath rubber, will have to suffer the death penalty, despite the legal fight for his life made by his attorneys, Messrs. Howe & Hummel, of this city.

The case has been before the Court of Appeals since early in the present year, and yesterday at Saratoga, among other decisions handed down in the Court of Appeals, judgment was affirmed in the case of the People against Martin Thorn.

Thorn is now in the prison at Sing Sing, and Mrs. Augusta Nack, who also connived and helped at the killing of the bath rubber, is serving a sentence of fifteen years' imprisonment in the female convict prison at Auburn, New York.

A PRISONER'S RUSE.

Arraigned for Sentence, He Suddenly Falls Back as If Dead.

Three young men who were convicted in the Court of Special Sessions last Friday of an offense were brought into the court yesterday morning to be sentenced. They were Paul Giring, twenty years old, who lives at 564 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street; Frank Elliott, and George Smith. The case was of such a nature that District Attorney Gardiner was in the court in person. Elbridge T. Gerry was also there.

While Col. Gardiner was addressing the Court, Giring fell back in his chair as if dead. His limbs were rigid, his face colorless, and he was apparently frothing at the mouth. The business of the court came to a sudden stop, and there was great excitement. It was thought at first that the young man was dead.

Justice Hinsdale, the presiding Justice, leaned over and tendered a bottle of smelling salts to revive the prisoner, and a physician who had been one of the witnesses hurried to the man's assistance. Two policemen carried Giring out of the room.

Later it was found that in his mouth was a piece of soap, which he had evidently been holding there for some time. The physician said the soap had caused his condition, and that he had evidently taken it with that intent. The man was sent to a hospital, and he and the two other prisoners were remanded until to-morrow.

TROLLEY COMPANY MEETING.

Directors of the North Jersey Street Railway Elected.

The North Jersey Street Railway Company held its first meeting since it absorbed the Consolidated Traction Company of Jersey City in that city on Monday afternoon. It was behind closed doors, and the details were not given out until yesterday. These Directors were elected: John F. Dryden, Leslie D. Ward, Peter Hauck, J. F. Kehoe, James R. Shanley, David Young, Abram Q. Garretson, George F. Perkins, Edward F. C. De Young, A. J. Cassatt, T. Dolan, P. A. B. Widener, William L. Elkins, and John D. Crimmins.

It was further announced that the Directors had decided upon the officers to be chosen, though the election will not be held until to-morrow. This is the list: President—Edward C. Young; Vice President—David Young; Auditor—E. H. Hibbs; Treasurer—E. N. Hill; Secretary—Wilbur S. Johnson; General Superintendent—Frank Ellmaker. E. F. Hebbard will have charge of the Essex County lines, H. W. Fuller of those in Hudson County, and G. F. Chapman in Union County.

B. M. Shanley said that the policy of the company would be to make such extensions of the present lines as the public demanded, provided the population of the district warranted the necessary outlay. He denied, however, that the company proposed to acquire the lines of the North Hudson Railway Company, as had been rumored. The lease made with the Consolidated Traction Company, he said, was filed with the Clerk of Essex County on Monday.

We can save you from 50 cents to $2 on straw hats—very rough, very smooth, and the between kinds.

Any objection?

Negligee Shirts.

In Summer, starched shirts are stiff, hot and mussy.

Between $1 and $4.50 is every good kind of lounging shirt.

Outing Flannel Suits.

Golfers wear long flannel trousers big enough to allow for the corkscrew attitudes of golf. Gray doesn't show soil—trousers $4, $6 and $7.50; coats $10 and $12.50.

Boys' Washable Suits.

Many of the fabrics used in ours are exclusive—at least we bought them with that understanding.

The workmanship is surely exclusive; we know of none, anywhere, to compare with them.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

RELATION OF INNKEEPER AND GUEST.—Hugo Metzger, an officer in the German Army, brought an action in the Seventh Municipal Court to recover the value of wearing apparel, which disappeared during his absence and without negligence on his part, in a manner unexplained, from a room which he occupied in the hotel of Charles Schnabel. The suit was dismissed on the trial, but a reversal of that decision has been directed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. It was alleged by plaintiff, and not denied, that the premises were a duly licensed hotel; and witnesses called by the defendant said the place was kept by him as a hotel, though the relation of the parties was not clearly defined by the testimony. The Court said: "It would seem that the Justice, having dismissed the complaint, found the relationship of innkeeper and guest was not established; for, if that was the true relationship of the parties, under the circumstances of this case, as disclosed by the evidence, the defendant is liable for the loss that the plaintiff sustained. Plaintiff rented a room, which was cared for by defendant, and there were two keys to the room—one kept by defendant. It does not appear that plaintiff bargained to remain for any particular time, although no particular time was agreed upon. But a special agreement fixing in advance the price to be paid, or the length of the stay, does not absolutely disturb the relation of innkeeper and guest, and constitute the person so acting as boarder or lodger. We do not think that the testimony will warrant the conclusion that there was an arrangement between the parties which constituted an explicit contract that deprived the plaintiff of the privileges and rights of a guest. It is uncontradicted that the plaintiff is an officer in the German Army, and although his employment in this city at the time of the loss would indicate that he had taken up his residence here, it does not overcome his direct testimony that he was a German Army officer, and a wayfarer here. The common law holds an innkeeper absolutely liable for all thefts from within or unexplained losses of property in his charge belonging to his guests, although he may be discharged from liability by any contributory negligence of the guest. The Court held there was no question of contributory negligence here and that defendant had furnished no explanation of the loss, and added: "The duty of a boarding house keeper to his boarder or lodger is to take the same care of his boarder's or lodger's property that a prudent person takes of his own; and the trial Justice has presumably adopted the view that this relationship existed between the parties; that defendant has shown that he took the care required of plaintiff's property, and that defendant was consequently not liable for the loss. We do not concur in this conclusion. We are of opinion that the relationship of innkeeper and guest existed between the parties. (94 N. Y. 8.)"

***

LANDLORD AND TENANT.—The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has reversed judgment awarded to Ignatz Lichtig, in the Eighth Municipal Court, in his suit to recover damages from Sophia E. Poundt for injury to property, alleged to have been caused by her negligence. The plaintiff was lessee of a portion of the basement and store floor of 482 Eighth Avenue, owned by defendant. The rear of the store was a one-story extension, about twenty feet in depth, covered over by a roof in the centre of which was a skylight. Just one year ago a large amount of water, apparently coming from the roof of the extension, passed into the plaintiff's store, damaging the property therein. The alleged negligence was stated to be in permitting the roof of the store and basement to become "old, rotten, and leaky, and insufficient to withstand rain, water, and moisture which may descend upon it." It was claimed for plaintiff that the case was similar to those in which courts have held the landlord is responsible to a tenant for defects in hallways and sidewalks, occasioned by negligence. Presiding Justice Beekman, giving the opinion of the Appellate Term, says the liability in those cases was predicated upon the fact that such places continued under the landlord's control, while in this case the roof existed for no other purpose than as an inclosure of the extension. Even if that were not so, the Court held that plaintiff would not be entitled to judgment. "There was no evidence," the Presiding Justice said, "showing that there was any defect in the roof which was the proximate cause of the injury, for which defendant might be held responsible. It was not shown that there was any hole, crack, or crevice in the roof, as alleged in the complaint, and what it was that caused the flooding, as it was described, that entered the premises of the plaintiff, was matter of pure conjecture. There was some evidence tending to show that the leader from the roof of the extension had become stopped up by reason of some foreign substance which had in some way got into it. Assuming that this was the cause, it does not appear that the landlord was in any way responsible for the stoppage of the leader, or that she had at any time noticed that such was its condition."

***

LIFE INSURANCE.—Harriet E. Milne brought an action against the Northwestern Life Assurance Company to set aside as fraudulent a settlement made by her as beneficiary of certain insurance issued by the company upon the life of her husband, Charles Milne, by which settlement she accepted the sum of $2,500 in full of insurance amounting to $10,000; also to recover from the company the full amount of the insurance. Justice Hiscock, before whom the case was tried, in Supreme Court, Special Term, in this city, has given judgment for the defendant, holding that such an action cannot be maintained unless the proof shows that active intentional fraudulent misrepresentation or suppression of facts by the company, contrary to its obligations, induced the settlement to be made. The Court held that the facts within the knowledge of the persons making settlements could not be taken as basis for a charge of fraud, and that where the insured accepted one policy in consolidation of four policies, all the rights under the four policies were merged in the one, and no action could thereafter be brought on them. It was also held that where assessments levied by the company were acquiesced in by the insured, the beneficiary could not afterward question their validity.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST. STORE.

BLACK SILK SALE.

Black Satin and Taffetas Stripes, 22 inches wide, 55 cents per yard.

Black Figured Indias, 23 inches wide, ten designs, 65 cents per yard.

Black Novelty Taffetas, small designs, 75 cents per yard.

5,000 yards pure dye Black Taffetas, for dresses, 26 inches wide, $1.00 per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE

Debt Limit Scare Ended by Reauthorization of Bonds for Public Improvements.

HALL OF RECORDS CONTRACT

Mayor Van Wyck and President Guggenheimer Hold that It Is Illegal, and It Is Stricken from the List.

The debt-limit scare, which was declared some time ago by the present municipal administration to be one of the worst legacies of the reform administration, was officially ended yesterday by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, when at its meeting the board voted to reauthorize the issue of $21,000,000 worth of bonds for public improvements. On the motion of President of the Council Guggenheimer one item of $2,100,000 for the new Hall of Records was stricken from the list, both Mr. Guggenheimer and Mayor Van Wyck holding that the contract was illegal.

The board declared formally that the old City of New York had not exceeded its debt limit, and that it was not bankrupt on Jan. 1, as was declared some time ago.

Before the resolution directing the issue of the bonds was read, Controller Coler submitted a statement which reviewed the history of the debt-limit scare. It showed how, under the first opinion of the Corporation Counsel, the old city had run $24,000,000 over its debt limit by Jan. 1, and how by the Corporation Counsel's second opinion the excess was reduced by $20,000,000. And finally it told how the last opinion of the Corporation Counsel declared the excess wiped out. Mr. Coler stated that while it was absolutely necessary to reauthorize the issue of bonds, nevertheless, in order that there should be no question as to the validity of the bonds it would be better to do so, and accordingly he offered a resolution to reauthorize the bonds, the total amount being $19,437,016.65.

The principal items were as follows:

Schoolhouse fund, No. 2	$2,302,586.96
East River Park and sea wall	65,000.00
Third Av. Bridge over Harlem River	250,566.00
Aqueduct Commission	1,650,000.00
Sanitary protection of water supply	100,000.00
Repaving	1,800,000.00
Extension of Metropolitan Museum of Art	800,000.00
Extension of Museum of Natural History	450,000.00
Riverside viaduct at 96th St.	86,500.00
Improvement of parkways	100,000.00
Botanical Museum	375,000.00
St. John's Park	50,000.00
Water mains extension	350,000.00
145th St. Bridge across Harlem River	150,000.00
Extension of King's Bridge Road across Harlem River	53,000.00
Buildings of Charities Department	231,517.00
Buildings of Correction Department	571,000.00
Brook Avenue viaduct	50,000.00
Jerome Avenue, repaving	75,000.00
Museum of Natural History extension (No. 2)	400,000.00
Houston and Stanton Sts., small park	180,000.00
Riverside Park improvement	95,000.00
Elm Street improvement	2,696,548.00
Rivington Street bath	71,700.00
Bridge over Bronx at Westchester Av.	97,000.00
Spuyten Duyvil Parkway	95,000.00
Public parks improvement	115,500.00
Bridge at Melrose Avenue	175,000.00
Bridge over Bronx at 177th St.	100,000.00
Bridge over Putnam tracks	120,000.00
Extension of Riverside Drive to Boulevard Lafayette	900,000.00
Rutgers Park	2,500.00
Ward's Island and Islip improvements	3,200.00

Mr. Guggenheimer's objection to the Hall of Records item was based on his contention that the building could be erected for $800,000 less than the contract price, and also that the contract had been awarded to the highest instead of the lowest bidder. He moved that the matter be referred to the Corporation Counsel, and Mayor Van Wyck supported him in his suggestion.

"I understand that a particular kind of granite is specified in the contract," said the Mayor. "If I have this fact, I understand, that brought the price of the building up so high, and because of that, I think the contract is fraudulent. If the contract is declared illegal, a new contract can be made and the plans changed, so that the building may provide quarters for the city departments."

Mr. Guggenheimer's suggestion that the matter be referred to the Corporation Counsel for investigation was adopted.

The East River Bridge Commission asked for $4,140,000 to pay on contracts and for real estate, and was awarded $2,087,823 for contracts and $400,000 for real estate.

Controller Coler reported in favor of an appropriation of $5,000 to pay the expenses of the Rapid Transit Commission, and after some unfavorable comment on the commission, the Mayor voted for the appropriation.

BEDSTEAD FACTORY BURNED.

Fire Damages O. E. A. Wiessner's Property to the Extent of $30,000.

Fire broke out last evening shortly after 7 o'clock on the third floor of O. E. A. Wiessner's iron bedstead factory, on Third Avenue, between Seventh and Eighth Streets, Brooklyn. The factory is a four-story brick building and about 150 men are employed there. The fire soon spread over the building, and three alarms were turned in. The flames were finally extinguished, but not until damage amounting to $30,000 had been inflicted on the stock and building.

Assistant Foreman Stephen Gill of Engine No. 20 and Fireman Rupert Werner of Truck No. 5 were overcome by smoke in the building, and had to be carried out by their comrades. An ambulance from the Seney Hospital was called, and the men were soon revived and went to work again.

Mr. Wiessner suspects that the fire was of incendiary origin, and thinks that a workman who had a grudge against him is responsible. Fire Marshal Gray will investigate the case.

Reception to Mrs. Perry.

The Urban Club of Brooklyn gave a reception to Mrs. Andrew J. Perry, Senior Directress of the club, at Oak Knoll, the home of John Winslow, Bay Ridge, yesterday afternoon. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford was a guest of honor. Mrs. Winslow was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Fred Alexander, Mrs. Walter N. Meserole, Mrs. Ada Cleveland, Mrs. Olmstead, Miss Brown, and Miss Adrienne Debevoise. Supper was served on the lawn, and a musical programme given.

Answer to Correspondent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please give me through your paper the name of the author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." TUCKAHOE.

Tuckahoe, N. Y., June 6, 1898.

Julia Ward Howe.

Says Mr. G. W. Lord, writing from Silver Lake, Maine: "My doctor recommended Jayne's Expectorant, and I am sure that it has saved my life in one or two instances."—Adv.

Stern Bros

will offer to-day

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

of Black & Blue Serges, Eton Coat with separate pique and linen collars, at $14.50

Reduced from $19.50

of Black & Blue Cheviot Serges, Fly-front Reefer, coat and skirt with strapped seams, lined throughout with taffeta silk, at $19.50

Regular value $25.00

West 23d St.

TILDEN HEIRS IN COURT.

The Will of Mrs. Ruby Tilden Paine Admitted to Probate by Surrogate Fitzgerald.

The legal battle for the possession of a large slice of the Tilden fortune was begun before Surrogate Fitzgerald, in the Surrogate's Court, yesterday. The fight promises to be a long drawn out affair.

On Dec. 20, 1896, Ruby Tilden Paine, wife of Willis S. Paine, and favorite niece of Samuel J. Tilden, died. She left a fortune estimated at $300,000, the bulk of which she inherited under the will of Mr. Tilden. After her death her husband secured letters of administration on her estate. There was a long dispute regarding a will which Mrs. Paine was alleged to have made. Recently a will dated May 16, 1894, was brought to light. Prior to the finding of this will there was much mystery concerning its whereabouts, and certain charges were made in connection with it.

Under the terms of the will, Mr. Paine and Waldo Grant Morse are made executors, and a life annuity of $10,000 is given to Mr. Paine. The will also provides for the investment of $5,000 for the benefit of each of her nieces and nephews, and gives $10,000 to the Trustees of the Congregational Church Society of New Lebanon. The same amount is set aside for the maintenance and education of Ruby Tilden Carpenter, a granddaughter of John Sherman. The contest is brought by Samuel J. Tilden, a brother of the testatrix. He alleges that the will was not the last will of his sister, and was not made voluntarily.

Emily R. Tilden, a sister-in-law of the testatrix, was the first witness yesterday. She was one of the subscribing witnesses to the will. She said in reply to a question that she had first witnessed the signing of the will, and that Mrs. Paine had then asked her to place her signature thereon. There were present at the time, besides herself, Mr. and Mrs. Paine and Mrs. Sabin. The witness was very positive that she had seen Mrs. Paine sign the will. After it had been executed, said the witness, Mr. Paine took the will and put it in his pocket. Mrs. Paine, she concluded, was not subjected to restraint or coercion. She executed the will of her own accord, and was of sound mind when the will was executed.

Counsel for the contestants asked the witness whether it was not true that Mrs. Sabin was keeping out of the State in order to avoid being called as a witness, as she was one of the beneficiaries under the will.

"Certainly not," replied the witness. "I know nothing of the kind. Mrs. Sabin is usually away from the State at this time of year."

H. Tilden Swan, a beneficiary under the will to the extent of $5,000, was called as a compulsory witness by Elihu Root. Mr. Root asked that everything possible be done to prevent Mr. Swan suffering because of his testimony. The witness testified that Mrs. Paine was of sound mind and body when the will was executed, and that she was in no way restrained or coerced.

An effort was made to have Surrogate Fitzgerald provide for securing the testimony out of the State, but he denied the application, holding the evidence of two subscribing witnesses sufficient. He admitted the will to probate, and told counsel for proponents to submit a decree.

LAW STUDENT ARRESTED.

Admits that He Stole a Strong Box Containing Valuables Belonging to a Lawyer's Client.

Detectives Arfken and Berkeley of the Detective Bureau, who watch the Bowery, noticed for several months a young man frequenting the different pawnshops of the Bowery. They discovered that he was continually pawning jewelry in small lots, so they decided Monday to arrest him. He was taken to Headquarters, where he confessed to the theft of a box containing $7,500 worth of jewelry, a letter of credit for $50,000, and some valuable private papers, from the law offices of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, where he was employed. The young man is Robert Dyas, twenty-two years old, of 154 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. In Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning he was remanded.

Dyas dresses well, and he said that he had spent for clothes a great deal of the money he had procured by pawning the jewelry. He was the only person in the office on a Saturday afternoon in March when an iron box was brought in from a client of Treadwell Cleveland, a lawyer, the box to be left for safekeeping, as Mr. Cleveland's client was about to sail on a European trip. The young man took the box home with him, upon finding that it contained jewelry, and from time to time he took small lots of the jewels out and pawned them for small sums, realizing nearly $700. The jewels were diamonds and other precious stones. Nobody missed the box, as the only person who knew that it had been sent to the office was the owner and the messenger. Mr. Cleveland did not hear of it until Monday.

Arfken and Berkeley succeeded in recovering the strong box, and in it they found the rest of the jewelry, about $2,000 worth; the $50,000 letter of credit, and the rest of the valuable papers. The detectives also recovered from young Dyas the big bunch of pawn tickets, all of which he had kept, and before they took the young man to court yesterday every piece of jewelry he had pawned had been recovered.

Capt. McClusky refused yesterday to divulge the name of the owner of the strong box. He said Mr. Cleveland would appear against the young man at the examination.

The detectives, while watching Dyas's movements in order to find out where he got all the jewelry, discovered him one day trying to enlist in the navy. He was rejected.

No information respecting the robbery could be obtained yesterday at the office of Evarts, Choate & Beaman. Mr. Cleveland declined to speak of the matter, and it was said the other members of the firm knew nothing about it.

For Cleaning Down-Town Streets.

Commissioner McCartney of the Street-Cleaning Department has decided to make an improvement in the system of cleaning the much-used streets in the lower part of the city. The Commissioner says he will not need more men than are now employed on the same streets. A light wagon, carrying refuse bags, will accompany a corps of eight or ten cleaners, who will brush up the dirt into the bags, and leave the latter when full at the side of the street for a collection wagon that will follow. It is likely that if the new system is found to be a success the private contract system on Broadway and Fifth Avenue will be replaced by it.

Annual Picnic of Employes.

The thirteenth annual picnic of the employes of Hackett, Carhart & Co. will be held at Ridgewood Grove, Long Island, on June 11. There will be athletic games and music in the afternoon, and a display of fireworks in the evening. The proceeds will be devoted to the mutual aid fund. The fund is on a sound financial basis, and cares for the employes during sickness, and contributes toward the funeral expenses.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

A Bargain in Women's Suits.

There isn't a single day but what has its own particular news, chuck right full of saving information. When we're not helping disheartened holders to loosen their burdens we're keeping our own stocks adjusted. And so 105 Women's Suits, that were our $18 to $75 kinds yesterday, are marked

1-3 to 1-2 less to-day.

There is but one of each sort, so that shoppers should hurry with breakfast and get down as early as possible. The materials are Serges, Cheviots, Whipcords and Fancy Novelty Mixtures.

Some are full silk lined, others with percaline lined skirts and full taffeta lined waists; some with silk trimmings, others strictly men-tailored finished.

Look at the ticket on each garment! You just have to pay us 1-3 to 1-2 the fair price of yesterday, and the selling of these garments reflects the policy of steadfast effort that is swinging this great suit business ahead of all records.

In addition we shall sell to-day:

100 Women's Serge Skirts, in black and blue, lined with percaline and tailor finished, at 1.98

We deliver all purchases, excepting bicycles and sewing machines, free at any railroad station within 100 miles of New York.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS

Mayor Van Wyck Declines to Serve on the Committee to Adjust Manhattan Rentals.

HIS CURT LETTER TO MR. ORR

No Reason Given for His Refusal to Act—Secretary Delafield Says It May Cause Further Delay—Controller Coler's Position.

Ever since he assumed office, Mayor Van Wyck has lost no opportunity to manifest his dislike for the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners. He never has attended a meeting of the board, of which he is ex officio a member, and on several occasions he has criticised its policy and declared that the expenditures on its account were a waste of the city's money. The first official communication between the Rapid Transit Commission and Mayor Van Wyck since the latter assumed office took place last Saturday, when President Alexander E. Orr addressed the following letter to the Mayor:

The Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor:

My Dear Sir: As you are doubtless aware, the Manhattan Railway Company has recently made application to the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for permission to construct an elevated railroad over Battery Place, West Street, the Marginal Wharf, Horatio Street, and Thirteenth Street to Sixth Avenue, and has offered to pay as compensation therefor one-half of 1 per cent. of its gross receipts from the stations situated wholly upon the new line.

The Rapid Transit Board is impressed with the belief that in dealing with the question of compensation to be exacted it should be largely guided by the views of the city authorities, and it was accordingly referred to the board to yourself, the Controller, and myself as a committee to consider what compensation ought to be exacted for the proposed franchise, and to report our recommendations to the board.

I, accordingly, write to inform you of your appointment as a member of this committee, and to ask that you will appoint a time and place, either at your office or elsewhere, for a meeting of the committee to determine the questions thus referred to it.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,

A. E. ORR, President.

P. S.—I have asked the Controller, and he has kindly consented to do so, to prepare a statement of the compensation paid to the city by the various surface railroads operated within the city limits, for the information of the committee.

A. E. ORR.

This letter gave the Mayor another opportunity to show his lack of sympathy with the board, which he embraced by causing his private secretary to send the following reply, made public yesterday:

The Hon. Alexander E. Orr, President Rapid Transit Railroad Commission:

Dear Sir: The Mayor directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst. notifying him of his appointment as one of a subcommittee of the Rapid Transit Railroad Commission, and to say that he respectfully declines to act on such committee. Very respectfully yours, ALFRED M. DOWNES, Secretary.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday declined to be interviewed on the subject of his note to Mr. Orr or to give any reason for his action. Controller Coler also refused to say anything about the Mayor's action or to announce his own position. All he would say was that the question of the compensation to be demanded of the Manhattan Railway Company for additional franchises was one which would require long and careful consideration, and that he had been too busy with other matters to pay any attention to the subject.

Lewis L. Delafield, Secretary of the Rapid Transit Commission, said that the Mayor's refusal to serve on the committee was in line with his previous expressions touching the work of the board.

Mr. Delafield said that the Mayor's curt refusal to serve on the committee might prevent any action on the question of compensation at to-morrow morning's meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission and cause a delay of another week in the answer of the commission to the Manhattan Company's proposition for the West Street franchise. He thought that all of the other questions involved would be ready for decision to-morrow.

The Manhattan Company's Extension Committee held only an informal meeting yesterday, and took no action on the rapid transit question. No attempt was made at the offices of the company to conceal the feeling of satisfaction occasioned by the Mayor's refusal to serve on the committee of the Rapid Transit Board. It was said that it was no part of the Mayor's business to act on such a committee, and reference was made to the statement of Russell Sage which was published yesterday, declaring that the Rapid Transit Commissioners were trying to shirk responsibility.

It is intimated that the rapid transit problem is likely to add another vexatious question to those which are said to have caused a partial estrangement between Mayor Van Wyck and Controller Coler and to widen the breach between those officials. The attitude of the two men toward the Rapid Transit Commission has been altogether different. The Mayor has failed to attend the meetings and has condemned the course of the board whenever there has been occasion for comment upon its work, while the Controller has met regularly with the Commissioners and, as far as can be judged from surface indications, is on the most cordial terms with them.

National Colors on a Trunk.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Red Star Line steamship Noordland were Mr